



دكتور الأصل



**Sadat's
killers
executed**

Five Muslim fundamentalists were executed in Egypt for the assassination of President Sadat, hours after their pleas for mercy had been rejected by President Mubarak. Two who had military status were shot by a firing squad and three civilians were hanged at a military base outside Cairo. Page 4

**Takeover after
savings panic**

The United States Government has seized control of one of the country's biggest savings and loans associations after nervous savers withdrew more than \$70m in a week. The move, reminiscent of the 1930s, has been described as "nationalisation". Page 11

**Mailer protégé
sentenced**

Jack Henry Abbott, the criminal who became Norman Mailer's protégé, was sentenced in New York to 15 years to life imprisonment for stabbing to death a 22-year-old waiter with whom he had an argument. Page 11

Warsaw protest

Lecturers and students at Warsaw University are protesting against the dismissal of Professor Henryk Samsonowicz as rector. The fear that this may herald a toughening of the Polish leadership's policy towards universities. Page 5

Teachers split

The National Union of Teachers voted against corporal punishment in schools, while the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers favoured its use at teachers' discretion. Back page

Flags for Queen

Ottawa was decked with flags to celebrate the arrival of the Queen to proclaim the breaking of Canada's final constitutional link with Britain. Page 5

Family relief

President Reagan has proposed a controversial and costly programme of tax relief for families whose children attend private and religious schools. Page 5

Mellish at risk

Mr Robert Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, could be expelled from the Labour Party as a result of moves now set in motion. Page 2

Pope's talks

There will be no significant reduction in the time the Pope spends in discussion with church leaders at Canterbury, despite reports that it would be halved. Page 2

Thames site

Eight models for the £200m development at Vauxhall bridge on the south bank of the Thames in London went on public show. Page 3

TV actor dies

Arthur Lowe, the actor best remembered for his role in the television series, *Dad's Army*, died at Birmingham General Hospital yesterday after a stroke. He was 66. Obituary, page 8

Borg to qualify

Bjorn Borg was told last night he has to qualify for Wimbledon if he wishes to play in the championships beginning June 21.

Preview

In Preview, *The Times* entertainment lift-out guide, this weekend, London's repertory cinemas, the BRM roars again at Silverstone, Jacobi and Cusack at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Leader page 7

Letters: On cricket in South Africa, from the President of the South African Cricket Union; trade union law, from Mr A. J. P. Doyle; Church government, from Mr Frank Field, MP.

Leading articles: Middle East; Nuclear weapons; Juries.

Features, page 6

How poor nations are missing out on the sea's riches; some truth from the South Atlantic, by David Watt; Information for humans? Obituary, page 8

Mr Arthur Lowe, Mr Terence Parry.

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**Thatcher puts
off break
after naval
alert**

By George Clark

With the possibility that the Argentine Government may provoke a naval engagement with British submarines in the Maritime Exclusion Zone around the Falkland Islands in the next 24 hours, Mrs Thatcher cancelled plans to travel to Chequers last night for a period of relaxation.

The mood of Ministers and officials in Whitehall changed dramatically during the day, after reliable reports had been received from intelligence sources that units of the Argentine Navy were preparing to put to sea.

Mrs Thatcher crossed from Downing Street to the Department of Defence to get an up-to-date briefing on the situation from the Chiefs of Staff, and remained there for two and a half hours. She was accompanied by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

Later, at Downing Street, she had talks with other Ministers, and then let it be known that she would not be going to Chequers after all. She wanted to remain in London to receive information direct from the blockade zone. There was a suspicion in Whitehall that the Argentine Government might send naval units to sea, and order them to sail along the edge of the prohibited zone.

Earlier in the day, Whitehall officials were taking a more relaxed view of the crisis, referring to a "full" in diplomatic and military activity while Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, flew from Washington to Buenos Aires with "new ideas" for a peaceful settlement.

The "ideas" were, no one would disclose. The one firm, consistent line coming from Downing Street was that Mr Haig knew, without doubt, that Mrs Thatcher and the British Government would not consider any diplomatic solution until the Argentine invaders had completely withdrawn from the Falkland Islands.

There are signs that some MPs would not reject the idea of a United Nations peace-keeping force replacing the Argentines when they got out, but the Government is not willing to consider it. British sovereignty must be restored before any other solution can be contemplated, Ministers said.

During the discussions at the Department of Defence, it was agreed that more merchant ships would be chartered if the need arose. When the Prime Minister returned to Downing Street it was clear that the "full" had been replaced by an alert, and all Ministers are remaining in close touch with Downing Street in case emergency ministerial meetings are called.

There was great anxiety in Government circles about the impression being given in some reports that Mrs Thatcher and other Ministers were angry with the United States Government for not imposing economic sanctions on Argentina. It was emphasized that if Mr Haig is effectively to continue his role as "honest broker" he has to retain the confidence of both sides in the dispute, and that the British Government is grateful to him.

It was being pointed out that the Argentine right fears Russia

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 15

President Galtieri's hold on the military junta in Argentina appears to be increasingly unsure as the Falklands crisis moves into its most critical stage.

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, is due here tomorrow from Washington for possibly a last attempt to prevent a naval conflict between Britain and Argentina. His task will not be made easier by further belligerent remarks by General Galtieri.

The extreme right of Argentine society, which controls much of the nation's private wealth, braved the generals' wrath today by taking out a full-page newspaper advertisement to express fears about a drift towards domination by the Soviet Union.

The Society for the Defence of Tradition and Family, a mainly Roman Catholic group, said in the mass circulation newspaper *Clarín* that independence from communism was more important than retaining



Mr Ronald Lamb, the Falklands chief of police, holds up a pebble from the beach where the Argentine invaders landed as he arrives at Gatwick. Mr Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falklands, (right) greets the islanders.

**Falklands
invaders
go begging
for food**

By David Hewson

Mr Dick Baker, the ex-pelled Chief Secretary of the Falklands, said yesterday when he arrived in Britain that Argentine soldiers on the islands were so hungry they had taken to bagging food.

He told reporters at Gatwick Airport after flying in with 30 exiled Falklanders: "They come to the doors, they come to mine. They told me in sign language what they wanted.

"They looked very miserable. People are giving them food, as we did. As my wife said, it could be your own son standing there." They had even started to kill sheep.

Earlier yesterday, a group arrived in Britain, which included one of eight years for manslaughter on Ronald Pilgrim, aged 24, and one of the leaders of the riot, were greeted with crying and gasps of disbelief from the crowded public gallery filled with defendants' relatives.

Pilgrim's common-law wife was removed from the gallery screaming: "He is innocent!"

On his way out of the dock, Pilgrim called Mr Justice Farquharson a "dirty bastard".

Garry Huggins, aged 23, was jailed for five years for riot. The judge described him as the "mastermind" of an attack on public house in Thornton Heath. "You set off a train of violence that night which culminated in that dreadful tragedy", the judge said.

Mr Justice Farquharson told the defendants that he accepted they suffered provocation and insults from whites in the days before the attack, and they also had to face prejudice because of their colour. But the revenge they took on innocent people was "out of all proportion".

He added: "I entirely reject any suggestion that you are justified in any way in what you did."

The ten, aged from 16 to 24, had been found guilty of 10 charges of riot, five of affray and in one case of the manslaughter of Terence Maynard, aged 19. The sentences

followed a plea for leniency by Mr Justice Farquharson.

Other sentences: Pilgrim, five years for riot and assault; the man who killed his son, four years concurrently for riot and affray; Garnett Hanson, aged 16, two years' detention concurrently for riot and affray; Dwight Martin, 18, two years for riot; Joel Wright, 18; Paul Taylor, 19, three years concurrently for riot and affray; Paul Brown, 18, and Norman Dawkins, 19, borstal training for riot; Derek Chambers, six months for riot.

Background, page 2
Leading article, page 7

**Israeli soldier cleared
of one Muslim killing**

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 15

Israeli police sources confirmed today that only one of the two Muslims killed during Saturday's shooting on the holy Temple Mount in Jerusalem could have been shot by the prime suspect, Mr Allan Goodman, an Israeli soldier now in custody.

The police investigators' findings follow claims by local Arab leaders that other gunmen may have been involved in the shootings which caused an Arab exodus throughout the occupied territories and many parts of the Muslim world. It has been reported that thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired in the area on Sunday.

The police sources base their findings on the place where the second victim, Mr Ghid Ibrahim Bader, aged 21, was standing when he was hit in the chest by a single bullet. It is also believed that he was killed sometime after Mr Goodman had emptied his M16 rifle of ammunition and the timing of his latest outburst is seen as acutely insensitive.

The claim to the Falklands was unrenounceable, he declared in a message that the nation was expecting to be delivered in a television broadcast, but which was finally issued to local news agencies. Millions of people sat before their television sets in vain.

He said he was committed to continuing the fight.

continued on back page, col. 6

**Railmen
in crisis
talks over
job cuts**

By Donald Macintyre

The three rail unions are to hold a two-day crisis meeting with British Rail next month to discuss the network's future in the light of figures forecasting a £165m group trading loss for 1982, given by the board yesterday.

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, yesterday told the unions that two thirds of the loss would directly result from the crippling strikes earlier in the year by the train drivers' dispute.

He said the board was seeking to shed 5,000 jobs in BR's 13 railway workshops by 1986 to reduce space capacity. Unions expect BR to announce plans to close three of four of the workshops by the end of the year.

Urgent talks are to begin on an issue soon.

Board members made clear yesterday that they would not discuss the unions' annual pay claim, for "substantial" rises close to the inflation rate, until the flexible rostering issue at the heart of the train drivers' dispute was settled.

Lord McCarthy's tribunal is reviewing the dispute, which arose from the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for Transport, which is not expected to report this month.

Union leaders, impatient for firmer commitments on electrification from Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, have also been told that the minister is not prepared to discuss rail investment until the dispute is resolved.

The engineering workshops surplus partly results from new technology and partly from the recession and the failure to win adequate export orders. BR estimates that by the end of this year it will have 3,500 more men than it needs.

The losses will be in addition to the 7,000 posts BR intends to cut this year as part of its overall programme to reduce jobs by 38,000 from 1980 to 1985.

Sir Peter told the unions bluntly yesterday that, while some progress had been made in recovering freight business lost during the Aslef dispute, BR had been less successful on the passenger and parcels side. The 1982 loss is likely to be more than three times that for 1981, which although not yet published is understood to be less than £50m.

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It is not in Amal's interest to see its burgeoning political strength sapped by R Jamblatt's little democracy. Long

**Beirut's
gunmen
herald a
new feud**

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, April 15

All night the shelling went on, from the Kurdish slums around Kantari in a great arc through the west of Beirut to the perimeter of the city's international airport, a belt of more than four miles in which the individual bombardments melted into a long roar of sound.

Every few minutes, behind the floodlit clock of the American University, a distant pink tracer bullet would move gracefully in front of the moon. The gunmen of Lebanon's historically divided community — there are almost a million in the country — were making their voice heard.

That, at least, was what many Lebanese concluded yesterday that they would not discuss the unions' annual pay claim, for "substantial" rises close to the inflation rate, until the flexible rostering issue at the heart of the train drivers' dispute was settled.

After months of rural conflict between Amal, the Shia militia movement, and its left-wing enemies, their complex battles had at last arrived in the Lebanese capital. But they came with a vengeance nobody expected.

On the surface, the private armies were fighting for territory, while the Palestinians, so it was said this morning, were trying to enforce a ceasefire, even if some of their guerrillas had become involved in the fighting.

No conflict begins in Lebanon without good reason, and it is significant that Mr Walid Jamblatt, the left-wing National Movement leader, has just called elections in west Beirut. His Druze militia and its allies — pro-Iraqis and Communists — are anxious to demonstrate some electoral control over the Muslim districts there.

It is not in Amal's interest to see its burgeoning political strength sapped by R Jamblatt's little democracy. Long

ago, it was directed its enemies towards Ayatollah Khomeini's phoenix in Iran, the country's Shia Muslims intend to share some power in Lebanon that emerges from the civil wars.

In east Beirut, the Phalangists took some satisfaction from the battles, suggesting that Amal was directing its enemies towards Mr Jamblatt's men. But it was the truth: the Palestine Liberation Organization is seeking a ceasefire at a moment when they want Lebanon's attention to be directed towards the violence in the occupied West Bank.

Photograph, back page



FALKLANDS CRISIS

Honest broker Haig heads for grilling

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 15

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, left Washington today in a further attempt to defuse what he has described as an "exceptionally difficult and exceptionally dangerous" situation.

Mr Haig was taking with him some "new ideas" for resolving the Falkland Islands crisis which he had developed as a result of his talks in London on Tuesday and during a telephone call with Buenos Aires yesterday.

Officials have remained silent about the content of the revised settlement plan because of the extremely delicate stage the negotiations have reached. However, it is believed Mr Haig's ideas involve a revised formula for sharing sovereignty or administration over the islands.

It is possible that Mr Haig may fly on to London if his talks in Buenos Aires make progress.

It was expected that Mr Haig would be questioned by the Argentines about Washington reports of American military cooperation with Britain although officials insisted that these reports had not damaged Mr Haig's role as an "honest broker".

Mr Haig broached this issue in a statement last night when he said that the United States was maintaining its military links with Britain but had rejected requests that "would go beyond the scope of customary patterns of cooperation based on existing bilateral agreements."

The sharing of intelligence information between Britain and the United States and the use of Britain of American facilities on Ascension Island are covered by agreements in force.

Mr Haig's statement was designed not only to reassure the Argentines that he was still trying to adopt a middle position but also to deflect growing criticism in the United States over the Ad-



Occupation: Heavily armed Argentine troops crowd civilians off the Port Stanley streets.

South American analysis

Memories of war dictate reaction

By Peter Strafford

The pattern of support for Argentina in the Falklands dispute reflects rivalries and alignments in South America. Most, if not all, Latin American countries back Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the islands, but their reactions to the invasion have varied widely.

Two of the countries which have been most clear in their support for Argentina, Peru and Bolivia, have sound historical reasons for their attitude. Both of them were defeated by Chile in the War of the Pacific just over 100 years ago, and since Chile is often at odds with Argentina, they have tended to side with Buenos Aires.

Memories of the war still rankle, particularly in Bolivia, which lost a strip of territory giving it access to the cultivated friendship with La Paz, which means that Chile has to take account of a second front in the north in any conflict with Argentina.

In recent years there have been close relations between the armed forces of Argentina and Peru, which have continued despite the election of a civilian Government in Lima. In Bolivia, Argentines were widely thought to be behind the coup that prevented a return of democracy in 1980.

There were strong denials yesterday from Lima, however, of reports that Peruvian aircraft had been flown to Comodoro Rivadavia, a port in southern Argentina, as a gesture of active support. The coup, which appeared in Buenos Aires, spoke of six Mirage fighters.

Peruvian diplomats said that Peru wanted a peaceful settlement to the dispute. They pointed out that Peru had proposed a 72-hour truce in order to bring about a settlement, and the sending of an international peace force.

For Chile, the Falklands dispute has a very different complexion because of its quarrel with Argentina over the South Atlantic Islands. He also saw the head of Brazil's intelligence service, General Meireles.

Mr Harding denied reports that Britain envisaged suspending its technical assistance to the Brazilian Navy if Brazil supported Argentina in the Falklands crisis.

Backing for Thatcher drops a bit

By Sara Bonner

Support for Mrs Thatcher's handling of the Falkland Islands crisis is still strong but waning slightly, according to the latest opinion poll on the British public's reaction to the affair.

A poll published today by Market and Opinion Research International for The Economist shows that 60 per cent of the public are satisfied with the way the Government is handling the situation in the Falklands. This compares with 30 per cent who say they are dissatisfied.

Violent crimes committed by self-proclaimed Muslim fanatics have been committed in Egypt since 1974, when a group led an attack on a military academy. Three people were hanged for that offence. In 1977 a group kidnapped and shot dead a former cabinet minister in charge of religious affairs. Five were hanged.

Sociologists who have followed the increase of Muslim fundamentalists say the Islamic revival aims at replacing the secular regime with a religious one because they oppose what they perceive to be Western permissiveness permeating the traditional society here.

They have rapidly made converts, mainly because of the growing disparity between rich and poor. Now the veil and long flowing robes are more popular among women on the streets of Cairo, and the number of bearded men — a sign of Muslim puritanical tendencies — has also increased.

However, in today's poll, which was conducted on Wednesday, more than 80 per cent of the public said they supported such actions taken to date as sending the naval task force to the Falklands, imposing the 200 mile naval blockade, banning Argentine imports and freezing Argentine assets in British banks.

About 67 per cent felt that British troops should be allowed to land in the Falkland Islands while 52 per cent believed that British ships should sink Argentine ships found in Falkland waters.

The so-called "Hong Kong solution", that the Falkland Islands should become Argentine territory but leased back to Britain for administration, found relatively little support. Only 24 per cent were in favour while 63 per cent opposed this option.

Task force will not lack cash

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

There is to be no cash ceiling on the cost of the Falklands operation, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday.

Speaking at Trinity College, Oxford, Mr Brittan said that the needs of the task force would come first and he gave an assurance that the costs would be met in ways that were consistent with the Government's economic strategy.

Mr Brittan pointed out, however, that not all of the cost of the operation would be in addition to normal expenditure. Extra costs would arise only where the cost of the operation proved greater than that of the tasks to which the force would otherwise have been assigned.

At this stage the extra cost represented a very small proportion of the defence budget of more than £14,000m.

Mr Brittan said it was nonsense to suggest that Britain's ability to respond to the crisis had been weakened by the so-called cuts in defence spending. Indeed, added the Chief Secretary, far from cutting defence spending, the Government had increased it in real terms by about 11 per cent.

This year £500m extra was being spent in real terms on conventional naval forces than in the year before the Conservatives took office.

Even when expenditure on modernizing the strategic deterrent was at its peak, more would be spent on the conventional Navy than in 1978-79.

Simple soldier holds key to war or peace

From Christopher Thomas

Buenos Aires, April 15

Lieutenant-General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri is a chain-smoking scotch drinker and self-proclaimed man of action, with little instinct for political subtleties. It is he, more than anybody, who now holds the key to peace or war between Britain and Argentina.

If the whispers are to be believed, Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, finds it difficult to deal with the Argentine President, a man of black and white views and unpredictable decisiveness. The problem is partly President Galtieri's apparent inability to appreciate the nuances of diplomacy and political bargaining, and partly the undermining of his authority by intense jealousies and infighting among the generals and admirals who run the country.

The belief among people close to the Argentine political scene is that Senor Nicanor Costa Mezey, the civilian Foreign Minister, who has a distinguished diplomatic background from earlier elected governments, was excluded from close involvement in the Falklands invasion plans. Judging from the exceptionally moderate

tones he has adopted throughout the crisis, compared with the shrill jingoism of General Galtieri, it is fair assumption that he would have counselled against the war.

His non-involvement possibly accounts for the astonishing miscalculation by the junta of the likely world reaction. It may also account for the embarrassing failure to anticipate the lack of definitive support from the Soviet Union at the United Nations Security Council.

General Galtieri, aged 55, an imposing man of more than six feet, is a soldier's soldier, a man who jokes, swears and drinks with the best. He is enormously popular with his juniors. He courts popularity, and wants to be seen as a politician as well as a soldier.

On February 12, for example, he invited 1,500 government officials to the small town of Victoria in La Pampa province, in central Argentina, to celebrate its centenary. He also invited 10,000 townsfolk, who happily consumed 11,000 quarts of wine, 2,500 pounds of beef, 2,500 sausages, 6,600 rounds of bread and several hundred boxes of tomatoes. It was a populist gesture, even though he made them

the peak of his career — his close involvement in the vicious, relentless and successful anti-terrorist campaign.

To this day somewhere between 6,000 and 15,000 people are missing, and no amount of international pressure has succeeded in uncovering their whereabouts. On the few occasions when the general has talked of the disappearances, it has been to defend vigorously the military's actions.

He took his oath of office three days before last Christmas, after dismissing his predecessor and former friend, General Roberto Viola, whose indecisiveness and poor health steadily eroded his authority.

Journalists who claim to have inside knowledge are convinced that the General intends to move soon towards re-establishing democracy, but his public comments are not encouraging. "The ballot boxes are safely under lock and key", he said recently.

Perhaps the most succinct description of the man who invaded the Falklands came from his own lips when addressing the crowds at Victoria. "I am a military man", he said. "I like simple words and clear ideas".

OVERSEAS

Killers of Sadat executed at dawn

From Our Correspondent

Cairo, April 15

Five self-proclaimed Muslim fundamentalists convicted of assassinating President Sadat of Egypt were executed at dawn today, hours after their plea for mercy had been rejected by President Mubarak.

The two assassins "who had been in" the Army were executed by firing squad and the others, civilians, were hanged at a remote military base outside Cairo, military and legal sources said. This brought to 13 the number of Muslim fundamentalists executed for violent crime in the past eight years.

News of the executions was carried briefly on Cairo radio, then dropped from subsequent broadcasts. The evening newspaper did the same, an indication that the authorities are sensitive to possible public reaction.

Muslim fundamentalism is widespread in all the Egyptian universities.

Military sources said Lieutenant Khalid Shawki al-Islambouly, who admitted leading the attack on Sadat in October last year and Hassan Abbas Muhammed, a deserter, were shot at 0530 local time. "Islamabouly was calm and controlled, asked to pray and was allowed to do so, but Abbas was nervous and wanted to get it over and done with," Blinfield said.

The most recent attempt at a merger between Lik Dal, Janata, and one of the prime ministerial home after she had addressed a meeting of supporters of her late husband, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who now feel neglected.

Mrs Gandhi has always felt nervous about the opposition. She says the only thing her leaders agree on is their dislike of her. But unity is a long way off, and opposition is at a low ebb.

The most recent attempt at

Indian opposition in disarray

Charan Singh cuts 'retirement' short

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, April 15

The bulk of the fragmented and quarrelling opposition parties in India find themselves in a laughing stock today, a gift to Mrs Indira Gandhi, in view of the important elections in four states next month.

At a time when the Opposition has been talking of forming a united front, it is more splintered and confused than ever, in the wake of the much-publicized "retirement" of Mr Charan Singh, who was caretaker Premier for a month at the end of the period of Janata Party rule in 1977-79.

Mr Singh, who is 79 heads the Lok Dal, or Masses Party, which draws much of its support from farmers. No one took him seriously when he retired recently, and talked of going to the banks of the Ganges to meditate, pausing only to sack three of the party's leading figures.

As expected, he returned to politics last night, at the urging of his supporters. He has provoked the fourth party split in two years, and the press is calling his actions a charade.

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The most recent attempt at a merger between Lik Dal, Janata, and one of the prime ministerial home after she had addressed a meeting of supporters of her late husband, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who now feel neglected.

Mrs Gandhi ordered Maneeka, who is 25, out of the prime ministerial home after she had addressed a meeting of supporters of her late husband, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who now feel neglected.

Maneka's speech compounded the crime, she said, and her mother had already committed suicide in selling the monthly magazine they owned to supporters of the BJP party.

The only non-communist party with any following is Lok Dal and the BJP, a middle-class, right-of-centre, Hindu nationalist party, formed two years ago out of the Janata party, a component of the Janata rule which split, and paved the way to Mrs Gandhi's triumph in 1980.

Although the opposition groups will be seeking alliances for electoral gain in the coming elections, there is no doubt that they have been damaged, to Mrs Gandhi's advantage. Her Indira Congress Party is now strongest, for the fight in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

The communists, espe-

cially regional parties, are expected to retain their hold on West Bengal, but the outcome of the election in Kerala, where Communists ruled until recently, is not certain. The Charan Singh episode demonstrates the importance of personalities and the weakness of parties in Indian politics. That is why the Maneeka-Gandhi affair assumes some importance. At first sight, it looked like the same-old-in-law and daughter-in-law conflict familiar to Indian filmgoers, in a society where most wives go to live with their in-laws in the extended family.

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The dust is settling after the unseemly squabble and expulsion, but Maneeka is now seen as something of a wild card. She cannot damage Mrs Gandhi, who is well entrenched, and she has no political standing or philosophy, and hardly any experience.

What she has is a famous name, and the ability to evoke her husband's memory. She could conceivably be a focus for discontent, and a future danger to the political career of her brother-in-law, Rajiv, who is now his mother's ombudsman and assistant. It is widely assumed that he is being prepared for greater responsibilities.

Nicaragua ready to start peace talks with US

From Mohsin Ali, Washington, April 15

Nicaragua has told the United States that they should begin negotiations in Mexico to ease the bitter tensions between them arising mainly from the civil war in El Salvador.

Sgt. Francisco Pino Navarro, the Nicaraguan Ambassador, yesterday called on Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for inter-American affairs, and said that his country was ready to initiate serious talks on the "basis of just and reasonable proposals".

According to an embassy spokesman, Sgt. Pino Navarro said that Nicaragua had no objection to discussing the United States eight-point proposals put to it on April 8. The date, site and level of representation at the negotiations had yet to be decided.

The Ambassador also said that Nicaragua supported fully Mexico's proposals of February which advocated the conclusion of non-aggression pacts between the United States and Nicaragua and between Nicaragua and its neighbours. The Mexican proposals were "the most reasonable" and "the most realistic" he was told.

Under the package deal, the United States would resume aid to Nicaragua.

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THE STYLE IS VINTAGE BUT NOT THE PRICE

Also Old

NEWS IN SUMMARY

80 face 'class' war charges

Istanbul. — The trial of 80 leading members of the now defunct Turkish Labour Party started here with the military prosecutor demanding prison terms ranging between 15 and 36 years. The defendants are accused of "striving to establish the dictatorship of one social class over the others" as well as carrying out communist and separatist propaganda.

The leader of the party, Mrs Behice Boran, aged 72, and Mr Nihat Sargin, the party Secretary-General, both left the country after the Army coup of September 1980 and were stripped of Turkish citizenship when they failed to comply with instructions to return. Mrs Boran was later sentenced in her absence to eight years and nine months in prison on similar charges.

Meanwhile, another 730 alleged members of the underground Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path) organization went on trial in the northern Turkish town of Amasya. The prosecution has demanded death sentences for 57 of the defendants indicted earlier on charges of terrorist activities including murder.

Young Franco leaves Army

Madrid. — General Franco's grandson, lieutenant Jose Christobal Martinez-Bordiu, aged 24, is leaving the Army, according to reports published here (Harry Debelius).

He told the national popular weekly magazine *Interview*: "I'm leaving the Army as a matter of principle. I prefer to be honest with myself, rather than hang on, just because I am who I am, acting out a role in a move that I've lost interest in. I was getting bitter."

Kim at 70 still holds the reins



Pyongyang. — President Kim Il Sung (above), who has led North Korea since it was established in 1948, celebrated his seventieth birthday with a speech in which he gave no hint that he wished to step down.

The Government said that many foreign delegations had arrived in the city to pay tribute to the president, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe.

Brezhnev riddle

Moscow. — The mystery over the health of President Brezhnev deepened yesterday when Professor Yevgeny Chazov, his chief physician, failed to turn up at a scheduled press conference. Western correspondents were told two days ago that Professor Chazov would answer questions but were told yesterday he was unable to attend the conference because of a broken leg sustained three weeks ago.

Mr Brezhnev, aged 75, who apparently under went hospital treatment in the past three weeks, was said to be on holiday.

Warsaw faculty protests over ousting of rector

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 15

University lecturers in Warsaw are refusing to cooperate with the authorities in their search for three deputy heads of the university, the largest and most influential in Poland. As a result, the administration of the university has nearly ground to a standstill at a time when several thousand students are resuming their studies after the Easter break.

The protest, a senior explained, was aimed against the "ousting" of Professor Henryk Samsonowicz as Rector of the University. Dr Samsonowicz, a liberal reformer popular with the students, was recently dismissed from his post — or had his resignation "accepted", in the official formulation. He was replaced by a little-known academic, Professor Kazimierz Albin Dobrowski, who is more sympathetic at the martial law authorities. Academics and reform-oriented intellectuals have viewed this as a tightening of policy in the Polish leadership and a move that might augur a purge of university staff.

But the main fear seems to be about the effect on the students. Today, hundreds of students interrupted their studies for a quarter of an hour to sign a petition protesting against the dismissal of Dr Samsonowicz, a medieval historian. Fourteen deans — heads of department — have also signed the petition and scores of lecturers have been signing a similar document, all directed at the Minister of higher Education.

Dr Samsonowicz has not been answering his telephone, and it is assumed that he has gone on holiday. His dismissal has made lecturing staff nervous about academic freedom. Dr Samsonowicz was democratically elected by staff and students, in line with a liberal Bill on higher education. The martial law authorities have promised to pass the Bill, but the dismissal — as today's petition

made it clear — has undermined this hope.

A senior academic said today: "There are about 25 staff and students interned at the moment. In the past we could try to help them, both to live and to continue their studies. Those interned staff who have been released have been given their jobs back thanks to Dr Samsonowicz's support. Will this continue?"

The broader effect of the dismissal has been to give the impression that the so-called hard-liners — tougher ideologically oriented party leaders — have the upper hand in the continuing struggle. A plenary session of the Communist Party's Central Committee — only the second since martial law was imposed — is due to be held next Thursday, and this should chart more clearly what elements are dominating party discussion.

The last Poliburo meeting — and the official press today — emphasised the notion of a new "front of national" understanding. This is the idea of broadening the base of party support in the country by incorporating other satellite parties — the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party — more explicitly into government. "Social forces" including trades unions would form a second tier, a non-political one, that would discuss with the ruling Communist and other parties vital issues. This is the view pushed for some time by those around General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, but finds only limited support among the tougher ideologists who dismiss the concept of even a tentative form of power sharing.

Their experience is that the Communist Party lost most of its support at a time when the now suspended Solidarity trade union was actively trading an albeit far, far more radical form of "power sharing".

Queen cuts Canada's last colonial shackle

From Michael Hamlyn Ottawa, April 15

The Queen arrives in Ottawa today to proclaim, as Queen of Canada the new Constitution, and to witness the striking off of the final colonial shackle linking the country to Britain.

Ottawa is decked with flags — the Union Jack, the Maple Leaf and the flag of the 10 provinces, and the weather has seemed to celebrate here, with the first warm days of the year finally melting ancient heaps of snow.

Not everyone is happy about the patriation of the constitution of course. The Government of the province of Quebec, whose veto was overridden when the courts ruled that the consent of the provinces was not legally necessary, is boycotting the ceremony here. It has ordered Lieutenant Governor Jean-Pierre Cote not to attend either.

A protest march around Montreal is planned on Saturday to coincide with the proclamation on Parliament Hill. The Indians of British Columbia and Manitoba are not too pleased either, claiming that the new Constitution does not do enough for native rights, and does not protect the old Indian treaties.

Indian leaders have been warned that they will be regarded as untrue to the native cause if they participate in the celebrations.

Nine of the 10 provinces finally signed an accord of the charter for rights to be included in the Constitution. Only Quebec held out.

Quebec's legal challenge goes on, and the Constitution faces a severe test when, as is bound to happen shortly, Quebec's education laws are examined against the charter. The charter protects minority rights but Quebec insists, for example, that all children are taught in French schools unless one parent was taught in a Quebec English school.

Photograph, page 8



Bonn pledges arms support to US

From Patricia Clough, April 15

West Germany today formally committed itself to provide strong logistical support to enable the United States roughly to double its military strength here at short notice in times of crisis.

West Germany promised to provide logistical support to enable the United States to ship out six armoured, mechanized and infantry divisions within 10 days to reinforce the four already stationed here.

It will train and equip 93,000 reserves to provide transport, supplies and protection to the troops while here and to man airfields.

The West Germans are also expected to provide and guard huge arms depots, stores and other installations so that all the necessary equipment is waiting from the troops when they arrive. They will set up special "equipment units" composed of 1,200 military men and 600 civilians to look after it.

"With this agreement we are strengthening the deterrent in Central Europe in what is a decisive area for the alliance", Herr Genscher said.

"This is in the German interest as well as in that of the alliance. With it we are marking a contribution to maintaining the balance of power."

Peace team fails to end Gulf war

Kuwait, April 15. — A four-member non-aligned peace team has failed in its latest attempt to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, a member of the group said today.

The committee, which returned to Kuwait last night after visiting Tehran and Baghdad, had been unable to reconcile conflicting demands by the warring nations, the man who declined to be named, added.

Iraq had reaffirmed its demand that Iraqi troops should withdraw from its territory before it would hold talks.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq suggested on Sunday in Parliament that he might be willing to pull out his forces if Iran guaranteed not to encroach on Iraqi territory or water.

The committee, set up in February last year, comprises the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and Mr Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Peace efforts by the Islamic Conference Organization are expected to resume soon.

Mr Habib Ghanim, its secretary-general, said last week that an Islamic peace mission planned to visit Baghdad and Tehran towards the end of this month. — Reuter.

■ Tehran: Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, said here today that young women who had lost their husbands as "martyrs" in the Iraqi war should remarry in accordance with "divine tradition". — Reuter.

Asked how Western correspondents could be expected to tell the truth if they were not allowed to Iran, the minister replied that reporters had "repeatedly told us" even when they were invited into the country. This was not only a matter of untruths, but also of "clever reordering" and selection of news "in the interests of Zionism and imperialism" as coverage of the Gulf War had shown.

Asked about reports of a Soviet incursion into northern Iran earlier this month, the minister acknowledged that Soviet and Afghan troops had crossed the border, but said it had been an "error" for which the Soviet Union had "immediately apologized".

He did not refer to reports from Islamabad at the time of the incident that 50 Afghan mujahidin ("holy" warriors)

pursued by the Soviet troops had been killed on Iranian soil, a matter of some embarrassment to Tehran in view of its support for the Afghan insurgents.

On the question of Iran's strategy after its recent victories against Iraq, Hojatoleslam Moadikhan said that it was not the business of the Iranian leadership to bring down the Baghdad regime.

President Saddam Hussein.

The Iraqi leader no longer had "the capability to win the war", but it was up to the Iraqi people to decide his fate: "If they want to keep

him they will, if not, not".

On internal matters, the minister refused to comment on a report in *The Times* that 8,000 opponents of the regime, mostly belonging to the left-wing Mujahedin-e-Khalq, had been executed in the past three months, beyond saying that the Mujahedin were responsible for "hideous crimes worse than terrorism anywhere else".

He could not confirm that 15,000 political prisoners were being released, but said that those who were able to "lead healthy lives" in Islamic society would be set free.

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Melvyn Westlake on the maritime battle in New York that could have longer lasting consequences than the Falklands crisis

Will Reagan take the law of the sea into his own hands?

Events in the Falklands have focused attention on the potential for conflict where mineral wealth is found on or under the seabed. They have also served as a reminder that Britain is still a major maritime nation which will gain from clear new laws governing the sea routes.

Yet while the South Atlantic occupies world attention, desperate diplomacy is needed in New York to prevent the Law of the Sea Conference from being scuppered. The threat to the conference has come just when years of painstaking negotiations by 150 countries had appeared to be moving towards a successful conclusion.

If the conference is a failure there is a danger that we will soon witness the biggest 'carve-up' of the earth's treasures since the scramble by European powers for black Africa in the second half of the nineteenth century. Oceans might then effectively be staked out by a handful of rich and technologically advanced nations, with the aim of securing a claim to the vast storehouse of strategic metals that lie on the deep sea bed.

The prospect of such a 'carve-up' has been brought very much closer since President Reagan took office in the United States and ordered a review of the draft convention so laboriously negotiated at the Law of the Sea Conference during the preceding seven years.

The result of this review is a substantial book of amendments, most of which are rejected by the Third World nations. There is now a very real danger that if the United States presses these amendments, the whole delicately balanced package of interlocking agreements, which form the backbone of the draft convention, will start falling apart.

If the convention is ever concluded it will represent the largest body of international law ever established, covering not only seabed mining, but marine navi-

gation, sovereign rights over continental shelves, exclusive economic zones up to 200 miles from shore, and sea pollution control.

The danger that the whole convention might come unravelled does not appear to be worrying Washington. However, American officials are concerned that the United States should not appear to be standing out against the rest of the world. If the Americans alone are responsible for the collapse of the Law of the Sea Conference, Moscow would score a propaganda coup by putting them in the dock of world opinion as rapacious spoilers.

That is why the Reagan Administration has been lobbying so hard to get Britain, West Germany and other countries to join in, and why some voices in Britain can be heard urging the Government to throw in its lot with the Americans.

Mr James Malone, the United States chief negotiator, came to London just before the start of the latest session of the Law of the Sea Conference, which is due to run until April 30, and argued his country's case before an audience at Chatham House.

Even those western countries that sympathise with the American position have been embarrassed by the naked self-interest that the Reagan Administration is displaying and by its heavy-handed tactics.

Britain is in a bind. Like the United States it is worried that the West may have given away too much to the Third World nations over seabed mining, and that burdensome international restrictions will be imposed on its mining activities.

North Sea oil installations also make it important to get agreement over continental shelves.

Yet a Law of the Sea Convention without the United States would probably be a blunt instrument. One alternative is for the key industrial nations — the so-

called "like-minded states" — to formulate a mini-treaty of their own.

These countries are the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan. Several of them have now passed domestic legislation to regulate and license exploration and commercial recovery of hard minerals from the ocean floor by their own citizens. Almost unnoticed, Britain has passed a Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Act, supposedly to provide a legal framework for our mining companies until the Law of the Sea Convention comes into effect in the late 1980s.

These national pieces of legislation all have reciprocal arrangements recognizing one another's claims, and have all the appearance of coordination. So, if the Law of the Sea Conference collapses, the way would be clear for a Klondyke-style rush.

Sea consortia have already been formed. Most are led by American companies, although one is chiefly French, and another mostly Japanese. Shell, BP, Rio Tinto Zinc and Consolidated Gold Fields are among the British companies that have joined international consortia.

Their quest is for the potato-sized nodules, lying half-buried in the mud of the seabed, containing 30 or 40 per cent manganese and very much smaller quantities of copper, nickel and cobalt.

The major industrial countries are all dependent to a greater or lesser degree on imports of those minerals which are found in seabed nodules. The US imports more than 95 per cent of its supplies of cobalt and manganese, which are used in the production of high-grade steel, frequently with military application. As the nodules are often found at a depth of three miles, only a few countries have the necessary technology to mine them, employing, for example, deep sea Hoovers — a technique enlivened to



INGRAM PRIN

sucking up peanuts through a piece of macaroni from the top of the Empire State Building.

The situation over seabed mining has all the characteristics of a classic struggle between the world's rich and poor nations. Some poor countries have made no secret of their belief that it represents a major test of their crusade for a "new international economic order".

Their view is that the seabed beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction is man's "common heritage" and has now become largely accepted as a legal concept.

But this leaves open the question of how seabed minerals can be exploited in a way that is fair to all, when only a few countries are in a position to undertake mining operations.

The formula used is that proposed by Dr Henry Kissinger when he was US Secretary of State: what became known as the "parallel system".

Under the draft convention an International Seabed Authority would be set up to control all seabed mining. This authority would conduct its own mining operations through an organization

called the "Enterprise", on behalf of all nations. It would also license and regulate private ventures.

Private companies would put up to the Authority an area of the seabed they regarded as having commercial possibilities.

Half of this would then be worked by the private contractor and half by the Enterprise.

Apart from the Enterprise, which would be based in Jamaica, the Authority would have several other specialized organs, including an International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, based in Hamburg.

To prevent the Enter-

prise being at a permanent technological disadvantage, the private mining companies could also be obliged to share their technology with it, receiving compensation for doing so.

The general policies of the Authority would be fixed by an assembly of all nations, but real power would reside in a 36-member executive Council.

American opposition has

essentially focused on six points which have been hardly summarized by its critics as representing a demand that the United States should have "virtually unrestricted access to deep seabed minerals resources for itself and a right of veto over the activity and development of the proposed International Seabed Authority" (letter to *The Times*, March 17).

No country has been guaranteed a place on the Authority's 36-member executive council, but it is inconceivable that the United States would not have a seat.

Its vote, however, would count for no more than that of Malawi. Mr Malone denies that he is seeking veto powers for the United States.

But there is no doubt that what he does want is to ensure there is a sufficiently large group of nations sympathetic to America who would block any unacceptable action by the Authority.

The fear is that many of these questions are becoming clouded by ideology. Mr Elliott Richardson, President Carter's chief negotiator in this field and a former Ambassador to Britain, has publicly suggested that some Reagan officials are less interested in getting a good treaty than in scuttling any treaty. Even the mining companies have belatedly realized that they stand to gain more from the establishment of a legal and stable regime for the seabed — with its many faults — than from a free-for-all with the consequent lack of investment security.

If the rich countries were

to adopt a mini-treaty of their own, and unilaterally begin mining what does not belong to them, the effect on international relations could be devastating. The military inferiority of the Third World states rules out any resort to gunboats, but anarchy would reign over virtually every aspect of maritime activity.

The word "Hibernation" is an acronym for Hibernation Induction Trigger, a substance, probably a protein, found in the blood of hibernating animals, like squirrels or bats, but not in the blood of non-hibernators such as rabbits or man. It is not found in hibernating animals during the summer months, though, if these creatures are injected with their own "winter blood" at that time, they drop off to sleep.

It is thought that the substance, whatever it is, is manufactured in the brain since fluids from the brains of hibernating squirrels, when injected into rats' bloodstreams, have been found to reduce body temperature and to depress oxygen consumption.

A second approach, by Dr Eric Penkelle, at the University of California in Riverside, is focusing on the timer that starts the hibernation process. Penkelle has shown that the length of the autumn days and temperature play a part, but that hibernating animals also have some sort of built-in clock which means that even if temperature and daylight are kept constant the animal still goes into hibernation after every 300 days.

And the latest research, from yet another university in California, Loma Linda, and just published, has discovered that most hibernating animals do not, in fact, sleep all the time throughout winter, but wake up even during their hibernation periods. The blood of these animals does not show the presence of Hibernation, but the possibility now exists that instead of being produced continuously, it is produced in spurts at intervals.

It is a tantalizing problem. Hibernating animals withstand radiation doses that would be lethal to other animals — another finding that could be important in the context of cancer cures.

And there are reports that it may even slow down the aging process. Which may explain why so much of the research is going on in California.

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the case, of the precision-guided weapons used in the Falklands crisis.

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THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 16 1982

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

AMERICA'S OTHER CRISIS

Pity Mr Stoessel, the American deputy Secretary of State, treading once more the well-trodden path between Jerusalem and Cairo. His mini-shuttle is not as arduous as the mega-shuttle being performed by his boss, Mr Haig, but the implications are no less profound, involving as they do an American attempt to salvage the peace process from a welter of emotional charge and counter-charge.

Emotion is always difficult to disentangle from politics, and impossible to disentangle in the Middle East. Deeply held religious and national beliefs clash, coalesce and clash again. The issue which surpasses all others is that of Jerusalem, possessed by the Israelis, but regarded by Muslims as their second most holy city after Mecca.

There is nothing manufactured about the wave of fury in the Muslim world following the killing of two Arabs and wounding of thirty others by an Israeli-trained soldier on Temple Mount last Sunday. The instant assumption in the Arab world that the gunman concerned was acting in complicity with the Israeli authorities is almost certainly as ludicrous as the Israelis say it is. The arrested man may have had accomplices, but that is not the same thing. The culprit was an American Jewish immigrant, connected with the kind of extreme Jewish groups rightly condemned by the majority of Israelis to the lunatic fringe. The Temple Mount, moreover, is just as sacred to the Jews as it is to Muslims, and the outrage has shocked Israeli opinion.

Arab accusations of Israeli complicity have their roots in

a widely-held feeling that the Government of Mr Begin — even though it condemned the shooting — has itself pursued the kind of consistent expansionist anti-Arab policy which encourages extremists, wittingly or unwittingly. This explains the overwhelming response on Wednesday to the call by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia for a one-day protest strike, with the attendant danger of more precipitate anti-Israeli action of the kind advocated by radical Arabs.

The Israelis can reply — with reason, unfortunately — that there is at least as much extremism on the other side.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation still refuses to recognize the right of Israel to exist, and it has not in practice renounced terrorist methods.

The Israelis now complain that the PLO is harassing them not only from Lebanon but also from Jordan and Egypt, countries which have restrained Palestinian guerrilla activities in the past.

The charges against Egypt, which is alleged to have tolerated gun running by the PLO into Gaza from El Arish, on the Egyptian side of Sinai, are particularly serious, since they strike at the very heart of the bilateral treaty between Israel and Egypt, achieved at Camp David.

Tension with the PLO over Gaza and Lebanon also puts in question the ceasefire engineered by the United States between Israel and the PLO last July. The ceasefire was seen by some as a possible basis for negotiations which might build on the achievement of Camp David and lead — eventually — to mutual recognition by both sides.

This leaves Mr Stoessel with the task of ensuring that the widely predicted invasion of Lebanon does not take place, and that the fragile ceasefire survives. But he also has to ensure that Israel's handing over the final portion of Sinai to Egypt goes ahead in nine days as planned.

An invasion of Lebanon, on top of the recent rioting on the West Bank and Gaza, would put at risk whatever chances there are of further progress towards a comprehensive settlement. A break in relations with Egypt over Sinai would undo what has been achieved so far, in the face of centuries of hatred and mistrust.

Fortunately, there are indications that the Sinai handing over will not be held up, and that talk of delay may have been a manoeuvre designed to force Egypt to stick to the letter of the peace treaty rather than heed the siren voices of the Arab world urging it to go back on Camp David. Mr Stoessel, at least, has pronounced himself relatively optimistic.

If passions can be cooled over the desecration of the Dome of the Rock, the Sinai timetable maintained, and tension reduced on the Lebanon border, the search might resume for a formula giving the Palestinians self-government on the West Bank. Those, however, are very large "ifs", whose fulfilment requires reason rather than emotion, and foresight rather than short term advantage. The presence of such qualities at Camp David helped to stitch the peace treaty together; their absence at this juncture could yet pull it apart at the seams.

Would he not also agree that a claim for a contribution to the personal bank account of a union official might not be protected, or a demand for payment to the strike fund of the union itself, or another union? If some demands are not protected clearly there is some element of uncertainty.

Contrary to Lord Wedderburn's view, I suggest that the social reality is that the majority of union and non-union members alike, recognize that a line must be drawn and we look to the courts, where we find judges whose impartiality and integrity are beyond question. To suggest that in drawing a line judges, who are the authors of the common law, are antagonistic to "workers' solidarity expressed in trade union action" is, to use words used by Jeremy Bentham in another context, "nonsense on stilts".

Yours etc.,
A. J. P. DOYLE,
33 Cavendish Square, W1.

KEEP AMBIGUITY IN DETERRENCE

Four distinguished Americans have now added their voices to the growing chorus of experts who say that Nato should rely more on conventional weapons for the defence of western Europe.

In a powerful contribution to the current issue of *Foreign Affairs* Mr McGeorge Bundy, Mr George Kennan, Mr Robert McNamara and Mr Gerard Smith, all of whom served President Kennedy, move out ahead by arguing not only for less reliance on nuclear weapons but for a declared policy of no-first-use.

They point out that any use of nuclear weapons carries a high risk of escalation into general war. Because of this and the profusion of systems on both sides it has become more difficult than ever to construct rational plans for the first use of these weapons by anyone. But the main value of a policy of no-first-use, they say, would be to the health of the western alliance. Public discussion of the possibility of limited nuclear war in Europe has had an unsettling effect, particularly in West Germany, which would be the main battleground. Therefore it is important to widen the "fire-break" between the start of conflict and the use of nuclear weapons. The only way of doing this is to build up conventional capabilities. They argue that this need not be as expensive as is generally assumed because of the arrival of modern precision-guided weapons and the weakening of the military solidarity of the Warsaw Pact. In any case, "even if careful analysis showed that the

necessary conventional posture would require funding larger than the three per cent real increase that has been the common target of recent years it would be the best bargain ever offered to the members of the alliance".

Most of their argument is very sound. Nato's strategy of relying on so-called battlefield nuclear weapons as a cheap substitute for men has been dubious ever since the Russians achieved nuclear parity and, positively, dangerous since they started to bring in new generations of theatre nuclear weapons. The strategy carries twin dangers. On the one hand there is the danger that in any conflict Nato would have to leap too quickly into nuclear war to avert conventional defeat. On the other hand, there is the danger that fear of nuclear war becoming uncontrollable would prevent or delay the use of nuclear weapons and thereby make defeat certain.

The only answer is to reduce or even abolish battlefield nuclear weapons and develop the ability to fight a longer conventional war. This is perfectly possible, given the political will. It is difficult to imagine any European government finding the money at the moment but if the aim could be agreed the money might gradually follow.

The one flaw in the argument of the distinguished Americans is their proposal for a declared policy of no-first-use. A certain amount of uncertainty and ambiguity is essential to deterrence. If the adversary were to become too

confined to conventional warfare he might be more tempted to take risks. Almost certainly it is only the fear of nuclear war that has prevented war in Europe since 1945. It would be dangerous to reduce that fear too much, or to spread the impression that conventional war is somehow acceptable where nuclear war is not.

The problem is that the Americans cannot frighten the Russians without also frightening their allies. To be credible they must persuade the Russians that they might really use nuclear weapons, but the moment they have done this their allies are liable to run for shelter. This is essentially a political problem. Unless the Europeans are prepared to take over responsibility for their own nuclear defence, which remains a distant possibility, the only way of lessening the problem — it cannot be removed altogether — is to build up more political trust.

Secondly, there is an ineluctable impoverishment of vocabulary in such an approach. To take one quoted example, "country-dweller" does not mean the same as "countryman", which it is reported to replace. It requires only a moment's thought to conclude that many countrymen live in towns, and that many country-dwellers will never become countrymen (or country-women) in a month of Sundays. What about "fellow-countrymen" (or compatriots)? They are not the same as fellow country-dwellers, even if that infelicitous phrase were to gain currency.

In short, the approach seems "misconceived" — a word with appropriate sexist bias in this instance?

Yours etc.,
RICHARD OSMOND,
The Naval Club,
38 Hill Street, W1.
April 14.

THE JURY THAT STAYED FAIR

The essence of the jury system is that it should be based as far as possible on the principle of random selection. If it strays too far from that ideal it will lose the very purpose for its existence, and its reputation and respect in the eyes of the public. In practice, of course, no jury can ever be truly representative of the community from which it is drawn. There are statutory exemptions and disqualifications. People in certain occupations cannot serve, nor can those with a serious criminal record (the test for which is soon to be tightened so as to exclude more former criminals from becoming jurors). Disabilities or specific personal circumstances also diminish the pool of potential jurors. There are, too, those who should not sit because of their connexion with a particular case. But in spite of all these derogations it is still basically true to say that English juries that they are chosen broadly, at random.

There is one procedure, however, placed in the hands of the defence, that can severely distort the randomness principle and lead instead to utterly unrepresentative juries. The fifteen accused in the Terry May case challenged thirty-seven jurors originally, and when the trial had to restart, twenty-six more jurors were removed before the second jury was picked. The result was that the jury consisted of five blacks, five

whites, and two Asians. It is obvious that this would not have been the balance achieved if totally random selection had applied. Yet the jury took to their lengthy and difficult task with admirable conscientiousness and reached verdicts of guilty on a large number of charges. Mr Justice Farquharson's unstinting praise of their efforts was well merited.

What the May case demonstrates, first, is that it is insidious to suggest (as, unfortunately, Lord Denning did over the St Paul's trial) that black jurors will tend to acquit guilty black defendants on purely racial grounds. There is no evidence of that. Secondly, it shows that although, if there are large numbers of defendants the right to challenge can produce unrepresentative juries (though many randomly picked juries also turn out to be unrepresentative), the accused will not necessarily gain by their tactics. The case for reducing the number of challenges without cause, or even, as some would have it, abolishing the right altogether, retaining only challenges for cause, has not been made out.

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'Economic duress' in labour law

From Mr A. J. P. Doyle

Sir, In your issue of April 8 you published a letter from Professor Lord Wedderburn in which he complains that as a result of the recent decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Universe Sentinel, where the doctrine of economic duress was held to apply, trade unions cannot now know when they might be guilty of a "new" wrong.

In 1978 this ship unloaded its cargo and was held up in a British port, having been blacklisted by the ITF (International Transport Workers' Federation) and by tug workers as a flag-of-convenience ship. To avoid catastrophic losses the American owners were forced to capitulate to a series of union demands for payment of retrospective wages, new contracts for the crew and so forth. In addition the union demanded and received payment by way of a contribution to its welfare fund.

Unquestionably a demand for improved wages is protected and the shipowners would have had no claim for losses resulting from union action to prevent their ships leaving port.

In the instant case, however, the shipowners took a point of principle, namely: was the demand for the contribution to the welfare fund protected? The court decided it was not. There must surely be some limit to the protection given by Parliament. Does Lord Wedderburn agree that a demand for a contribution to funds of a guerrilla organization might not be protected even if associated with a claim for improved wages?

Would he not also agree that a claim for a contribution to the personal bank account of a union official might not be protected, or a demand for payment to the strike fund of the union itself, or another union?

If some demands are not protected clearly there is some element of uncertainty.

Contrary to Lord Wedderburn's view, I suggest that the social reality is that the majority of union and non-union members alike, recognize that a line must be drawn and we look to the courts, where we find judges whose impartiality and integrity are beyond question. To suggest that in drawing a line judges, who are the authors of the common law, are antagonistic to "workers' solidarity expressed in trade union action" is, to use words used by Jeremy Bentham in another context, "nonsense on stilts".

Yours etc.,
A. J. P. DOYLE,
33 Cavendish Square, W1.

Lost for words

From Mr R. G. Osmond

Sir, I read in the press (report, April 12) of efforts made in the latest edition of Roger's *Thesaurus* to remove an alleged sexist bias in English. Two points strike me.

The problem is that the Americans cannot frighten the Russians without also frightening their allies. To be credible they must persuade the Russians that they might really use nuclear weapons, but the moment they have done this their allies are liable to run for shelter. This is essentially a political problem.

Unless the Europeans are prepared to take over responsibility for their own nuclear defence, which remains a distant possibility, the only way of lessening the problem — it cannot be removed altogether — is to build up more political trust. At the moment Europeans alternate between worrying that the United States will not defend them at all and worrying that it will defend them so well that they will all be killed in the process. Since Mr Reagan came into the White House the pendulum has swung to the latter fear. It could be helped back towards the middle by successful negotiations on arms control. Meanwhile, the conventional option should be standard usage. Humpty Dumpty may have thought that words meant what he wanted them to mean, but that is surely not an acceptable approach for a hitherto reputable work of reference?

Secondly, there is an ineluctable impoverishment of vocabulary in such an approach. To take one quoted example, "country-dweller" does not mean the same as "countryman", which it is reported to replace. It requires only a moment's thought to conclude that many countrymen live in towns, and that many country-dwellers will never become countrymen (or country-women) in a month of Sundays. What about "fellow-countrymen" (or compatriots)? They are not the same as fellow country-dwellers, even if that infelicitous phrase were to gain currency.

In short, the approach seems "misconceived" — a word with appropriate sexist bias in this instance?

Yours etc.,
RICHARD OSMOND,
The Naval Club,
38 Hill Street, W1.
April 14.

From Mrs Clare Fordham

Sir, I must say that I have always

understood it to be the case when using the word mankind that man

embraces woman.

Yours faithfully,

CLARE FORDHAM,

26 Measham Road,

Ashby de la Zouch,

Leicestershire.

April 14.

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Incidentally, all the lay-bys were spacious, with trees and shrubs, had areas of grass on which to picnic and all had a table with a thatch "sunshade" and wooden benches round it, very different from the disgusting sight of some of our lay-bys.

Yours truly,

MARJORIE FARGUS,

50 Graham Road,

Bushey,

Hertfordshire.

April 15.

inches to write about buildings, because buildings don't happen, like plays and concerts; they're just there and they go on being there. That is why so many exhibitions take place: to force some momentary attention on what is actually a continuity.

Arts Day is an attempt to encourage nationwide participation, and it will last only a day because it is going to require a lot of personal commitment. That is why I want as many people as possible who live or work in fine buildings, old or new, to contact me about making those buildings available on June 24 for other local people to enjoy — for small recitals, perhaps, or displays of arts and crafts.

Unlike your leader-writer, however, I would only want the visitors to stay for a few hours!

Yours,

STEPHEN GAMES,

Architecture Co-ordinator,

Arts Day,

20 Priory Terrace, NW6.

April 6.

I know as an architecture critic how difficult it is to get column

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Black cricket in South Africa

From the President of the South African Cricket Union

Sir, Misconceptions and errors perpetrated by Mr Robert Archer (March 30) cannot go unchallenged.

Mr Archer questions the motivation and sincerity of the South African Cricket Union (SACU) in its efforts to promote cricket among all races in South Africa. It should be a cause of regret to Mr Archer and all who follow cricket that my predecessor, Mr Rashid Varachia, died in office last December during his fifth term as president of the SACU. He is thus unable to answer Mr Archer's charges personally, but the track record of the SACU under Mr Varachia's direction stands as his monument and it is my intention to continue along the path set by Mr Varachia.

The SACU was established in 1977 as a non-racial controlling body. The constitution states that the union administers cricket "in such a way as to ensure participation of all inhabitants without distinction of colour, race or creed". This principle embodies players, administrators and spectators.

Mr Archer questions whether the SACU has mandated from white cricketers to pursue this policy and in particular to spend the sums of money necessary to raise the standards of black cricketers. The answer is that the SACU has vigorously followed this policy since its inception and some 75 per cent of money for coaching and development (approximately R500,000) is spent on what we term underprivileged areas, in essence black areas: this despite the fact that cricket is not yet as popular among the black community as it is among whites.

Mr Archer's figures of SACU membership are out of date, but it is probably correct that the ratio of white to non-white cricketers is in the region of 9:1. We in the SACU prefer, however, to race to race rather than ensure equal opportunities for all cricketers. The SACU is a fully democratic organization and its policies enjoy wholehearted grass roots support. It is surely significant that Mr Varachia was elected unopposed to each of his



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 15: The Queen left Heathrow Airport this afternoon in a Canadian Armed Forces Boeing 707 (Minister, Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Gary Edwardson) to visit Canada.

Her Majesty was received upon arrival at the airport by Mr Alan Mundie (Deputy Director, Heathrow Airport, London), the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Greater London), Mr Paul Lapointe (Deputy High Commissioner for Canada), Brigadier-General Bruce Burgess (Commander and Defence Adviser, Canadian High Commission) and Mr Norman Price (Chairman, British Airports Authority).

The following will be in attendance during the visit: the Duchess of Grafton, Madame André Raynaud, the Right Hon. Sir Philip Moore, Mr Henry Lewis, Mr Robert Evans, Mr Michael Saxon, Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Vice-Marshal John de M. Sevane, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Leduc and Major Bruce Griffin.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, this morning visited The Princess Marina College, Arborfield and took the Salute at the Passing Out Parade.

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His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Colonel Commandant (Major-General S. K. Lecky).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major the Hon. Andrew Wigram, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 15: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this morning presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Children's League held at the City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Her Royal Highness was later entertained at a luncheon by the Right Honourable Tom Morgan, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness presided at the annual General Meeting of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Princess Margaret, countess of Snowdon, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon. Mrs. Wills.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 15: The Duke of Kent today visited Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd at Frimley, Surrey.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

The Queen of Denmark celebrates her birthday today.

Mr G. P. F. Smith and Miss M. Stevenson

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of the late Mr Michael Bailey and Mrs C. M. T. Bailey, of New Malden, Surrey, and Roslyn, elder daughter of Mr. S. H. Dudding, of Forest Hill, London, and Mrs. D. J. Wynne-Harley, of Blackheath, London.

Mr D. A. Blythe and Miss E. A. Leaver
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs E. Blythe, of Royston, Hertfordshire, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. J. Leaver, of Old Riffhams, Duxbury, Essex.

Mr. S. Carr-Ellison and Miss R. A. Gowers
The engagement is announced between Lady Carr-Ellison of Hedingham Hall, Alwick, Northumberland, and Rosemary, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. E. Gowers, of Tudehoe, St. Mary, Suffolk.

Mr. J. J. Davies and Miss C. R. A. Essex
The engagement is announced between Julian, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Davies, of Radnor, Cardiff, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr A. C. Essex, of Marbury Worthy, Winchester, and Mrs. M. A. Essex, of Hampshire, NW3.

Mr. W. A. Duncombe and Miss F. C. Ains
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs A. B. Duncombe, of Oxford, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Anna, of Cherry Green, Great Dunmow, Essex.

Captain N. C. Everard and Miss K. O. E. Camerer
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles Everard, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), eldest son of Mr and Mrs Simon Everard, of Slade Hall, Billesdon, Leicestershire, and Kirsty (Kiki) Ottie Reeves, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. E. K. Cameron, of Epsom, BPFPO, SS, Cyprus.

Mr. M. Farrant and Miss J. Brierley
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Dr and Mrs P. C. Farrant, of Strood, Kent, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Brierley, of Bath, Avon.

Mr. T. J. Howe and Miss T. C. Gadson
The engagement is announced between Tom, younger son of the late Dr J. A. Howe and of Mrs J. A. Howe of Ridgeway, Sheffield, and Tessa, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. G. Gadson, of Waterlooville, Hampshire.

Mr. H. Raw-Rees and Miss L. J. Grisdale
The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of the late Mr Peter Shackelford and of Mrs. Ann Murray, of Praze, Cornwall, and Mrs. Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs. John Pinder, of Taworth, Surrey.

Mr. O. S. Shackelford and Miss L. J. Pinder
The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of the late Mr Peter Shackelford and of Mrs. Ann Murray, of Praze, Cornwall, and Mrs. Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs. John Pinder, of Taworth, Surrey.

Mr. J. R. Rathbone, MP and Mrs. J. Stopford Sackville
A service of blessing was held in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster after the marriage in London on Thursday, April 15, of Mr. John Rankin Rathbone, MP, and Mrs. Susan Jenkins Stopford Sackville.

Mr. Peter Ustinov, the actor and dramatist, who is 61

Lord Aberconwy, 60; Mr. Kingsley Amis, 60; Sir Orval A. 37; Miss Joan Bakewell, 45; Captain Sir Cecil Booy-Rochfort, 55; Dr. D. L. Davies, 71; Mr. J. E. S. Fawcett, 69; Lieutenant-General Sir John Glubb, 85; Sir Lawrence Greyter-Smith, 90; Mr. H. Harvey Jones, 80; Mr. Mike Milligan, 66; Sir Alastair Munro, 79; Miss Constance Shacklock, 79; Sir Edmund Stockdale, 79.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

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A service of blessing was held in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster after the marriage in London on Thursday, April 15, of Mr. John Rankin Rathbone, MP, and Mrs. Susan Jenkins Stopford Sackville.

The following qualified for short service commissions and will join the Royal Navy/corporal shown against their names:

Captain W. A. Higgins, aged 52, Commander, HMS Drake, Plymouth, to be promoted rear-admiral and to be Flag Officer, Medway, and Port Admiral, Chatham, on August 6, in succession to Rear-Admiral G. M. K. Brewer.

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Television

Operational hazard

"Won't a cross do?" asks Bruce Anderson as he is asked to sign the consent form for the transplantation of his new heart. He is reacting violently to the anti-rejection drug and his hands are shaking, but he manages the signature and subsides to await the heart and the surgeon, Mr Maggi Yacoub. The former is in Yorkshire, the latter in Italy. Bringing them together with Mr Anderson at Harefield is a complicated logistical exercise. *Forty Minutes* focused last night on "Bruce Anderson's New Heart", the fourth in its series *Heart Transplant*.

At this point the heart seemed somewhat in balance as we had heard one of the staff reporting that Mr Yacoub's plane was running 35 minutes late but, in the event, he made his helicopter to Yorkshire and telephoned to say that Mr Anderson's chest could be opened and that he would be there to perform the transplant in an hour and a half. And so he was, with the cardboard box that held Mr Anderson's best hope of life.

Thereafter it was a sanguinary business with some reassurance in Mr Yacoub's verdict that it was a "beautiful little heart". The calm continued even when blood gushed suddenly and alarmingly upwards. "Don't make a mess, please," he said to an assistant.

The *Forty Minutes* team are to be congratulated on their technique and their stamina. Three, including the producer Louise Panton, were present in the theatre throughout, having scrubbed up like professionals and gone in with their specially sterilized equipment. Mr Anderson, happy, will be seen again in next week's programme pursuing his recovery routine. Scrubbing up on this occasion will not be

Dennis Hackett

Concert

America personified

BBCSO/Bernstein

Festival Hall/
BBC2/Radio 3

Leonard Bernstein's contribution to the bicentenary of America's independence was a work for his voices and orchestra called *Songfest*; it was his portrait of modern America in poetry and music.

It has taken six years to reach London in a live performance (by any reckoning, five years too long). On Wednesday the composer conducted his first performance in Britain, making his debut with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

The solo concert was relayed on BBC television, and simultaneously matched with the stereophonic sound of Radio 3, so I decided to watch and listen at home, particularly since the interval was to be Bernstein with actors to speak all the fourteen poems set in *Songfest*.

Bernstein has always been lucky in his ideas, unusual, exciting and theatrical. *Fancy Free*, *West Side Story*, *Candide* (a lost cause vociferously defended). *Messiah* was more embarrassing, whether or not you have set your face against organized religion, but it still provoked thought and interest.

Songfest sets out to characterize various aspects of America now, a land of immigrants, of aspiration and love, of persecuted minorities. The grandeur is proud to a fault. The loving centre includes a Whitman poem, most tenderly set about love of man for man, a fervent example of noble feminism by a Spanish fe-

William Mann

London Festival Ballet

27 April-1 May

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY

3-5 May

LES SYLPHIDES

THE STORM

ETUDES

6-8 May

SWITCH BITCH

SPHINX

VERDI VARIATIONS

10-15 May

THE SLEEPING

BEAUTY

17-22 May

GISELLE

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Saturday Matinees 2.30

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"A spare, polished, precision-timed piece of superior film-making... It should be seen"

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

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TIME OUT

"A refreshingly quiet and intelligent psychological thriller... drenched in provincial French atmosphere"

THE STANDARD

Opera: Giulini's return

Autumnal mastery of Verdi's emotional range

Falstaff

Music Center,
Los Angeles

Carlo Maria Giulini this week returned to staged opera. He has been away for 14 years, indication enough of the depth of his distaste for working conditions in the theatre which made him determined to stay only with concert halls and recording studios. His sixties, the time of life when many opera conductors are at their peak, have passed — or almost passed — with only a recording of *Rigoletto* to represent the lyric theatre. And without that *Rigoletto* there would surely have been no *Falstaff* in Los Angeles. It runs until May 1.

If Giulini has become almost a stranger to opera in performance then Los Angeles, the home of his orchestra, the Philharmonic, is in exactly the same state. It is several decades since international-level opera performances have been given here. Absence and absence may be good for sharpening the palette, albeit a painful way, and at the end of the performance the audience made it quite clear that they were hungry for opera and for Giulini to conduct it.

For him it was a personal triumph, acknowledged characteristically by only one solo curtain call, a vindication of the decision to take up again almost at the point where he left off. *Falstaff*, for a city deprived of opera, might have been an odd choice, but for Giulini it was the right one. At one point, it was almost his visiting card: it was after all the opera with which he made his British debut, at the Edinburgh Festival. The quicksilver quality of Verdi's score, where almost every section seems to be over before it has even begun, has always been close to Giulini's nature. And it is close too, on Tuesday night's evidence, to the soul of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, which under its present conductor has become a highly refined instrument, delighting in delicacy.

At 58 Giulini brings out the reflective melancholy so often mixed in the score. It is an



Renato Bruson's strong, intelligent Falstaff, with Katia Ricciarelli

autumnal interpretation, a fact well realized in Ronald Eyre's staging. The farce has been stifled until the approach to the final fugue and, in its place, there is the wry comedy of an old warrior who knows that his best days are well and truly past. He is, in the shape of Renato Bruson, singing his first *Falstaff*, a solitary figure relying for company on a couple of layabouts, ruffians and mercenaries at the same time, Bardolph and Pistol, by name (Francis Egerton and William Wildermann, both excellent).

It is all summed up in the first

scene of Act III with Falstaff, muffled up against the dark Thames within him and without him, sitting in the courtyard of the Garter. There is even a kennel: Falstaff is quite close to the doghouse. His monologue lists everything: his hair is turning grey. *Tutto declino*. The world and Falstaff together are going to pot. Giulini and Bruson handle this passage superbly, with the rumblings of discontent in the orchestra turning into temporary pleasure as the wine does its work. The key to Falstaff's life is that his pleasures are becoming fewer and fewer — there was an earlier orchestral silver of delight when Ford opened his bag of gold with the instructions "spendete, spendete".

Falstaff's life is that his pleasures are becoming fewer and fewer — there was an earlier orchestral silver of delight when Ford opened his bag of gold with the instructions "spendete, spendete".

Bruson has taken on Falstaff at a time when his voice may well be at its peak: most baritones prefer to leave it until later. The role is sung throughout with a fine fastidiousness and great beauty of tone. He is careful to underestimate, even when he emerges in his Act II finery, white clothes and a red ruff, a giant raspberry ripple with his hat stuck like a wafer on top. The performance could take a little more verbal bite, especially in the opening scene. But a world short of Falstaffs has acquired a new one of strength, stature and high intelligence.

The Ford, Lee Nucci, could be a Falstaff too one of these days. His voice is almost as well shaped and

projected as that of Bruson. But he has been poorly served by his producer, who has turned him into a toothy fellow, the Ken Dodd of Windsor, instead of the jealous and vengeful husband. Indeed the Ford family do poorly and need attention before the production comes rock, stock and full cast to Covent Garden at the end of June. Katia Ricciarelli was oddly ill at ease as Alice, a role which should allow her soprano to soar into the auditorium.

By way of recompense, Los Angeles have come up with a selectable pair of divas in the form of Delmara Gonzalez and Barbara Hendricks. They sing and perform as almost in a childhood dreamworld — much relished by Giulini in the pit — which is infinitely preferable to the bitchy and trickery of their elders, Gonzalez, noted in Paris last winter, is probably with his clean, boyish tones, the finest Fenton since Alva.

The production team, from London, of Ronald Eyre and his designers, Hayden Griffin and Michael Stennett, have done a solid job rather than an inventive one. Windsor Forest was more magical and the Garter more evocative, but the Fords are well housed. At few points does the staging go against the conception of human comedy, wry and mellow, which Giulini and Bruson have placed at the heart of *Falstaff*.

Just what persuaded Giulini back is a matter for future biographers. Ernest Fleischman, executive director of the L.A. Philharmonic, must have had an opera as a gleam in his eye when he engaged Giulini as music director. It is more than that now and he is touring for two or three productions a year in the mid-Eighties. Gunter Breech, who with his DC team is recording all the Los Angeles performances, certainly played his part when *Rigoletto* happened. What matters is simply that the operatic silence has been broken. Covent Garden will hear *Falstaff* in midsummer and Florence will have it in May next year. Both will be excellent places to be at.

John Higgins

Theatre

Laughter too scarce

The Joke Collector

Playhouse, Liverpool

While I have been able to enjoy most of the work of the new company at the Liverpool Playhouse, I have, not been able to enthuse; nor has the company won more than a small share of the youthful Liverpool Everyman audience. Meanwhile, a large portion of the old Playhouse audience seems to have disappeared in the take-over by Liverpool playwrights — perhaps to bingo or greyhound racing.

There is something to enthuse about in *The Joke Collector*, which was once a television play called *Tiny Revolutions*, but it needs those full houses that seem to have disappeared. The play is a collection of jokes cut from the body politics of Czechoslovakia. Many of them are delivered as if to the secret police of Czechoslovakia, but they need the steady contagion of laughter which is hard to achieve from scattered spectators.

Michael Beckham's play is based on the real life of Jan Kalina, a Czech professor of humour who ran a satirical cabaret for 30 years before being imprisoned in the political winter that immediately followed the Prague Spring. It uses Kalina's

Circle of Deceit (X)

Gate, Notting Hill;

Screen on the Green

The World of

Gilbert and George

ICA Cinémathèque

Visiting Hours (X)

Classic, Oxford Street

Never stand still in Beirut

Hanna Schygulla advises

Bruno Ganz's reporter hero to tell his story, and the temptation is to retell the jokes to give a taste of the comedy that offended.

The latter joke came to Kalina from his interrogators, who spent six months asking him to explain his jokes, and Voytek's production divides itself between the interrogation, a reconstruction of the cabaret, and Kalina's home life complete with police microphones. It would have benefited from an actor who is more of a comedian than Godfrey Jackson. His professional approach may be accurate, but the punchlines could use more punch.

The overall production is well acted and witty, but not performed with all the cabaret exuberance that would sharpen the point. Gareth Williams offers a model performance, and more of his sort of work would really identify each joke as a little revolution.

Ned Chaillet

ling, and the part hinges on the idea that every Andrew Undershaft for generations has been a founding, adopted and given the name and intelligence while the legitimate son has been disinherited.

Shaw's St Andrew is an illegitimate child after meeting his children when they have become adults, but the child is Barbara, a major in the Salvation Army, and there is the challenge of Mephistopheles on meeting Faust. While Undershaft sets out to win her soul for his firm, she is looking for souls to bring to God.

As ever in Shaw, the play's action is in thought and argument. Unusually, there is also a sense of sudden brutality, shocking in its brief reality as a man storms in and hits women. Gary Olsen gives that character a rough force that heightens Shaw's portrait of a beast.

Elizabeth Bell serves admirably in Barbara's uniform, a proper challenge for Bill Fraser's Undershaft, and it is Mr Fraser who makes Peter Farago's production so ruthlessly entertaining. He brings to his speeches a rumbling authority, with growls of restrained power. His hands fill the speeches with unscripted action; stroking Barbara's arms on their first meeting, clasping the hands of his estranged wife with undiminished affection, seizing the soft shoulders of his son with parental firmness. The delicacy of his actions contrasts with his natural bulk to make him always the centre of attention in the needlessly elaborate settings.

Schlöndorff's material comes from a best-selling novel by Nicholas Born, a West German journalist who went to Lebanon in 1977 to test his suspicions that facts were being twisted for the

An urgent and chilling conviction



"Circle of Deceit": Hanna Schygulla
fraternizing in Beirut

purposes of entertainment, deceit itself. The nightmare The Bruno Ganz character is muddle of the Lebanese civil war is never straightened out in the interests of a conventional tidy narrative; the emotional predicaments similarly retain their complexity. All told, few other recent releases can approach the film for urgency, power and importance.

After Schlöndorff's hurly-burly, one might expect peace and quiet from the World of Gilbert and George, which runs at the ICA Cinémathèque until April 24. Gilbert and George, after all, are the British exponents of "living sculpture": they position themselves in art galleries, impeccably dressed in recent Fassbinder films, she radiates with warmth and approachable beauty.

Circle of Deceit is also notable for avoiding any

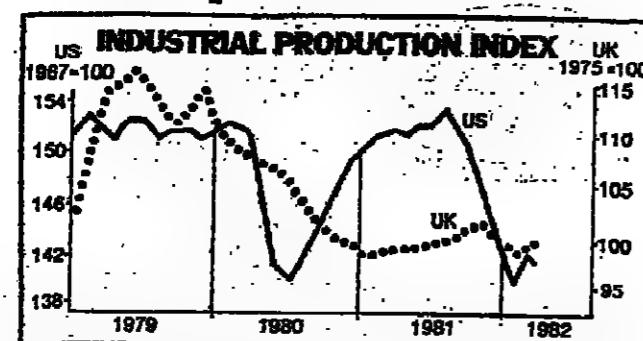
into its very subject — and last and least is Visiting Hours, a Canadian shocker about a disturbed bulk obsessed with torturing a laughable caricature of a television journalist (played, unfortunately, by Lee Grant, who should know better). The producers were previously involved in the cheeky nightmares of David Cronenberg (*The Brood*, *Scanners*), but the present director — Jean Claude Lord — shows a flair for boring, rather than scaring, his audiences.

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Geoff Brown

"Visiting Hours": Lee Grant — as a television journalist — assailed by Michael Ironside

US output falls



Sources: Federal Reserve Board (Databank) Central Statistics Office

United States industrial production declined by a seasonally adjusted 0.8 per cent in March, the Federal Reserve Board said. This follows a revised increase of 1.2 per cent in February and a decline of 2 per cent in January. British industrial production rose by 0.6 per cent in February while January estimates were revised upwards. The United States estimate for February was revised down from 1.6 per cent. Output of United States factories, utilities and mines stood in March at 141.2 per cent of its 1957 average, down 7.2 per cent from a year earlier. Production of business equipment declined by 1.2 per cent after rising 0.3 per cent in February, while consumer goods declined 0.5 per cent last month after rising 1.5 per cent in February.

Car makers to meet

Leaders from British and Japanese motor industries will meet in Tokyo on May 26 and 27 to discuss prospects for Japanese car sales in Britain this year and British market demand.

Meanwhile, President Mitterrand of France was to raise the issue of Japan's booming trade surplus in talks with the Prime Minister Mr Zenko Suzuki, yesterday, although he realized that no immediate progress could be made.

World bank dilemma

Members of the International Development Association, the concessionary lending arm of the World Bank, have failed to make their agreed contributions of \$4,100m this year. Mr Tom Clausen, World Bank president, said in Lagos, Nigeria, yesterday. Only about \$1,500m has been received so far, he said. Mr Clausen called on governments of countries south of the Sahara to raise prices to farmers to encourage food production, which otherwise would fall seriously short of the region's needs.

Profits slump at News Corporation

Net profits of Mr Rupert Murdoch's Australian-based News Corporation tumbled from A\$3.6m to A\$1.8m (10.8m) in the half year to December 31, reflecting heavy losses in the United Kingdom. These included losses from Times Newspapers, the large trading loss of the newly launched Sunday magazine by the *News of the World* and heavy investment in the circulation of *The Sun*. The dividend is unchanged at 5.5 cents.

MARKET SUMMARY

Liquidation hits prices

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 544.8 down 9.6
FT Gilt 86.59 down 0.31
FT Allshare 314.23 down 4.03
Bargains 15,615

Prices fell steadily through the day after the appearance of several large lines of stock, thought to have come from liquidation at one of the leading investment trust groups. Flemings, Touche and Great Northern Investment Trust are all restructuring.

The lines, mostly of the leaders, were placed, but at discounts to the market price. This, fears of further liquidations, and the placing of the Zilkha stake in Habitat Mothercare, at 131 1/2p against 138p on the previous close, all helped to depress the market. The Falklands crisis, worries of further rises in United States interest rates, and the end of the account, all combined to make jobbers wary of taking stocks on the their books, and institutions nervous of buying.

Gilt prices came back on interest rate worries as sterling stayed relatively steady. Shorts were down around 3/8, most mediums lost 5/8, and longs were also around 5/8 lower.

Among the leaders, GEC was

down 14p at 792p, Beecham lost 8p at 224p, BP 8p to 262p, Thorn EMI 10p to 420p, Blue Circle 8p to 450p and Plessey 7p to 363p.

Other shares to show losses were: Lasmo, down 17p at 322p, Churchbury Estates, down 15p at 625p, Unilever, down 10p at 604p, and Sotheby, down 10p at 285p.

Gains among the more actively traded stocks included Pearson Longman, up 8p at 323p. Rosses were also seen in Metal Bulletin, up 5p at 120p, Associated Books, up 5p at 445p, Husky Oil, up 5p at 375p, and British Sugar, up 5p at 445p. Gold mining stocks were firmer at the end of the day on the firm button price after falling earlier.

Richard Clay was one of the special features, rising 5p to 22p on revised bid-hopes. Cawdor fell a further 5p as bid-hopes there diminished, closing at 25p.

Forward Technology rose 11p to 38p, on lower than expected losses. Hawker Siddeley was down 10p to 288p ahead of next week's figures.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,120.86 down 60.67
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,201.26 down 2.55

CURRENCIES

The pound moved erratically in the first month of trading but ended on a firm note. The former trade-weighted index reflected earlier selling.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING
\$1.7620 up 35 points
Index 89.00 down 0.3
F 11.0250
Fr 11.0800
Yen 437.00

DOLLAR

Index 116.5 up 0.3
DM 2,423.00 up 38 pds
GOLD \$363.25 down \$1.25

MONEY MARKETS

Rates tended firmer in a nervous market. The Bank of England bought £793m of bills having forecast a shortage of 275m.

Domestic Rates:

Base rates 13%

3 month interbank 13 1/2%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 15 1/4-15 1/2%

3 month DM 9 1/2-9 1/4%

3 month FR F 23-22 1/2%

Building societies figures (March); useable steel production (March).

TODAY

Board meetings — Interims — Berry Trust, Linfield. Finals — Horace Cory.

BUSINESS NEWS

Lloyds fears loan default by Argentina

By Anthony Hilton

Argentina is bound to default on loan repayments in the event of a full war with Britain, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, said in London yesterday. This is the first formal statement on the losses by Lloyds Bank, whose subsidiary has substantial interests in the country.

"Everyone is striving to avoid a default so there is little chance that one could be triggered by accident," Sir Jeremy said.

The terms of each loan varied but in general it required a majority of the lending banks to agree before a default could be declared. This implies that Argentina could miss repayments to a number of banks but still avoid being called in default.

Sir Jeremy refused to say how much a default may cost Lloyds, nor how much it had advanced of the £75m syndicated loans in which it is involved. In the event of war the entire portfolio of debt could be in jeopardy. Earlier however, he reassured shareholders at the annual general meeting that the bank could absorb any losses.

Lloyds was deeply concerned with developments in Argentina, he said its subsidiary, Bank of London and South America, has 38 branches and 2,000 staff in that country, and was one of

Feature, page 13
Sarah Kanani



Sir Jeremy Morse yesterday: sure that Lloyds could absorb losses

£77m industry boost for depressed areas

By Baron Phillips and Jonathan Wills

Public money totalling £77m is to be spent in an attempt to make two of the country's most depressed areas — Liverpool and Motherwell — more attractive to industry and commerce.

Up to £20m will go to financing a speculative office development in the heart of Liverpool, the Department of Industry announced yesterday, while £25m will be injected into the Scottish steel town over the next five years under a deal signed with Strathclyde Regional Council and the Scottish Development Agency.

Through the English Industrial Estates Corporation £21m has been spent on acquiring the old five acre Exchange Station and hotel site from National Car Parks, which has owned the site since August 1980.

This is regarded as the first major Government initiative in helping to revitalise Merseyside since Mr

Financial Secretary, Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, touring the city with key businessmen and institutions directly after the Toxteth riots last summer.

It is also a significant advance for the corporation which is better known for the construction of factory and industrial buildings in the country's depressed areas.

In Motherwell, the SDA is putting £37m into the fourth big project it has announced in the past three months. The region will contribute £14m and the district £6m.

The aim is to create 3,000 permanent jobs in new and refurbished factories. A massive scheme of environmental improvements will transform decaying areas.

New roads, sewers and waterworks will be built.

Existing firms, new companies and incoming industries will be offered ready-made factories and workshops, backed up by a package of financial and advisory services.

British Gas and Government fail to agree

Stalemate over Wytch Farm sale

By Johnathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

British Gas is still at loggerheads with the Government over the enforced sale of the corporation's 50 per cent stake in Wytch Farm, Britain's largest onshore oil field, even though the disposal was meant to have been completed by the end of last month.

The Department of Energy has been studying British Gas's proposed offer for sale document for five weeks, but a number of key issues remain to be settled. The discussions also involve Lazard, who are advising British Gas, and S G Warburg, advising the Government.

Among the sticking points are:

• British Gas's proposal that offers for the Dorset field should be invited without specifying how the purchaser should pay for the stake. While the Treasury is naturally keen to raise hard cash from the sale, the corporation has not ruled out

swapping its Wytch Farm interest for an oil company's gas properties in the North

• A dispute about whether companies wishing to bid should pay for a geological and economic evaluation report of the field by London based independent consultants, Energy Resource Consultants — and if so how much. British Gas is believed to want to charge bidders more than £50,000 each just to have a sight of the report. This is to avoid giving away valuable geological information cheaply.

• British Gas's desire to continue as operator of the field even after it has sold out its equity interest. This could be done on a contract basis. Alternatively, the new operator of the field might be urged to employ British Gas's employees in Dorset.

The issue of the price tag has still to be resolved. The unpublished report by the consultants ERC is more optimistic than the offer document can be. It is understood to take a more conservative view of the

field's potential than British Gas itself.

The corporation, which is bitterly opposed to the sale, believes the Wytch Farm licence contains 221 million barrels of proven reserves, with another 128 million barrels of possible reserves on so far undrilled structures near the main reservoir. ERC is more sceptical about this additional potential.

While British Gas is planning to stick to its £450m valuation (and hopes to publish a separate report saying why it is more optimistic than the consultants), oil companies are unwilling to pay much more than £200m for the corporation's interest. The Government's problem is that, after the furore over the sale of shares in Amersham International, it is sensitive to charges of selling off national assets at knockdown prices.

The earliest that the offer document can now be published is probably the end of next month.

Workforces opt for management buyouts

Maxwell rescues newspaper

FINANCIAL WEEKLY

INSIDE De Lorean rent-a-car hits a bump

Dutch car maker

Last week's "final" issue — but a relaunch is now planned

Workers at the Cheshire Fire Engineering company in Winsford, due to close later this month, are backing the formation of a new company launched by four senior managers.

Thirty of the 100 strong workforce have invested their redundancy money in Saxon Special Vehicle Bodies, the new company, buying £1 workers preference shares raising in excess of £20,000. The four managers are now directors of the new company have raised £30,000 between them.

They have bought the design drawings from the parent company's lobby-builders ERF of Sandbach.

Fire engine makers saved

A Cheshire company with a worldwide reputation for building fire engines has been saved from going out of business by the workforce.

US acts to protect savers

By Bailey Morris, Washington, April 15

In a move reminiscent of the 1930s, the United States Government has seized control of a huge California savings and loan association after nervous depositors withdrew more than \$70m (£40m) in one week.

The unpremeditated takeover, described as a "Nationalization" by members of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, was necessary to prevent the savings institution from going under.

Accordingly, the government has declared insolvent the Oakland-based Fidelity Financial Corporation, parent company of Fidelity Savings and Loan Association, one of America's largest building associations with deposits of more than \$1,400m.

This is the first time the Government has had to take

control of a savings and loan association to protect the assets of its depositors.

The association's problems really began during the period from 1978 to 1980 when it launched an aggressive lending policy, making fixed-rate mortgage loans at rates of 11 per cent and 12 per cent.

When interest rates failed to decline, as Fidelity's management had expected, the association was forced to borrow short-term money at rates of 18 per cent and above to fulfil its loan commitments.

The result was that Fidelity Financial, its parent company, reported an operating loss last year of \$56.9m, despite its record assets of more than \$2,930m.

Then rumours of the association's plight began to

circulate widely to the point that Fidelity's stock, which had traded at \$14.8 a share just two years ago, plunged to \$2 a share before authorities halted trading last Monday.

At the beginning of April, auditors said in an annual report to Fidelity's shareholders that they doubted "the continued existence" of the association. Analysts described the report as "the kiss of death".

This triggered a run on deposits which during the week of April 5 amounted to £70m.

Meanwhile, Fidelity's management was frantically seeking to merge with another association in an effort to save the institution but when these efforts appeared to fail, federal officials took over.

The alternative advertisements were shown to more than 600 women in Britain covering all age and social groupings.

The research study's significant finding was that where two types of advertising were used for a brand, the advertisement which showed women in a less restricted, modern role was consistently more effective. This was true for all women, whatever their age and occupation.

Dr Robert Hamilton, who led the University research team, said: "The best combination we found for an advertisement was the modern, liberated role which was reflected realistically. The image which fared worst was that of the housewife tied to the kitchen sink, which was portrayed unrealistically."

Business Editor, page 13

BANRO CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES plc

Creditable performance - dividend increased

Results to 31st December	1981	1980

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BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Taylor Woodrow results fall short of expectations

f4m setback overseas hits profits

Taylor Woodrow disappointed the market with its final pretax profit figure for 1981. Against expectations of about £26m, an improvement on the 1980 figure of £24.8m, the international construction and property group again announced £24.8m. The dividend is 13.15p net, making the equivalent of 23.26p gross, the same as last year (Sally White writes).

Although there had been fears for developments in Nigeria or the Far East, the City had not been expecting the £4m deficit on the group's share of loss on a road contract in Trinidad. Taylor Woodrow, which is suffering the loss because of work being done by an associate, is pursuing substantial claims on the contract. The group believes it has made conservative provisions, and will not be drawn at this stage about hopes of any recouping of the money.

Given the wide spread of Taylor Woodrow's international engineering and contracting interests, analysts believe that even in this difficult state of the international economic cycle the group should be able to at least maintain profits. Adding back the £4m, that gives hopes of £28m for this year. The rating would be just over 13 times, which is higher than other building and construction groups because of the property interests.

The company's reaction to questions on the state of business this year sound rather more optimistic.



Richard Puttick: some bright spots

"The situation for the industry is that there are one or two bright spots here and there. But these are early days," said Mr. Richard Puttick, chairman and chief executive.

The United States and Nigeria both have resilient economies, he pointed out. So perhaps it would be wrong to be too gloomy about prospects, even though interest rates continue to be relatively high.

Even in the United Kingdom, where analysts are saying that the Budget moves to boost the construction industry will have virtually no effect on Taylor Woodrow, Mr. Puttick refuses to see the picture as entirely dreary.

However, he is looking at the order picture as well as profits, and some of those orders that are continuing to come through will

take some time to end up in the pretax profits.

One factor in construction companies' favour is their costs. The depressed state of the industry has forced raw material and plant hire suppliers to offer very competitive prices.

On the property side, investors are still waiting for news of a tenant for Information House which, with its high rate bill, is a drain on Taylor Woodrow.

Initial reaction in the market was to mark the shares down to 500p from 525p, at which level they yield 3.8 per cent.

Smarting from winter shock

Combined English Stores Group, the specialist retailers whose interests include the Harry Fenton menswear chain, Salisbury handbags, the Collingwood jewelry outlets and Mercado carpet wholesaling, brought out final results yesterday that bore the scars of the winter weather (Derek Harris writes).

"The bad weather at Christmas cost us £1m in profits and threw us totally off course," Mr. Murray Gordon, chairman, said. Pre-tax profits at £2.682m were down 16.5 per cent on sales of £96.574m that had slid 9.6 per cent.

The final dividend is 1.65p, giving an unchanged dividend for the year of 3.15p.

The results were not as good as expected. This time last year Mr. Gordon was looking to profits of around £4m. At the half way pre-tax profits had reached £116,000 compared with £380,000 losses in the previous first half.

But CES has also had to take on board this time £197,000 in expenses and interest costs from the group's latest acquisition, last November, of the Cheshire-based Eurocamp Travel.

Eurocamp's pre-tax profit of £84,000 for 1981, up nearly 40 per cent, has not benefited the group profits this time but will come through in the new first half. Bookings for this year are ahead of last, Mr. Gordon said.

"We had high hopes until Christmas. The group is now slimmed down to mainstream activities. We are ready to take advantage of any upturn in consumer spending but business conditions are pretty rough at the moment."

If trading stays tough the group should still produce reasonable profits this year, he added.

At Scrimgeour Kemp Gee, Mr. Geoffrey Carr analyst is looking this year to around £2m trading profits, with an addition the group's property dealing operations likely to continue at current profit levels (£1.416m this time to the end of January).

That would mean an earnings per share of 1.7p, with a yield at 37p a share running at 12.7 per cent. "This is a trading stock. Look to sell on a yield of 10 per cent and buy at 15 per cent," Mr. Carr said.

There has been speculation that CES may not have finished selling off loss-making operations and the Fenton menswear chain is undoubtedly the biggest remaining problem. But losses have been cut from £1m to half that this past year and CES is looking to a new-broom effect from Mr. Mark Latham just attracted in to run Fenton from his job as merchandise director of Burtons.

Surprise over brick profits

Given the depressed state of the house building business last year, analysts are scratching their heads over London Bricks' 1981 profits, Drew Johnston writes.

The figure touched £1.1m, up 11m on forecasts, and though this is down on pre-recession profits of £14m in 1979, it helped bolster the share price.

The shares rose 14p to 87p before settling down to 86.5p.

Another factor in the company's favour was the increase in dividend from 3.76p gross to 4.5p gross giving an annual 6.98p gross against 6.24p last time, and a yield of 7.2 per cent. Sales were up from £125m to £127m.

Brokers indicate that though the share is closely tied to the housing construction cycle and is likely to move up — to as much as 100p over the next few months — "it is not a stock to be caught in when the music stops."

Unit costs are believed to be substantially down on last year. One awkward factor however is an expected price increase, which has not so far been announced.

Another issue is the growing interest of house builders such as Barratts, in timber frame construction. Forecasts for the current year's profits are around £15m. A subsidiary, London Brick Landfill which fills worked-out clay pits with domestic waste, and has two big contracts with the Greater London Council, also increased its contribution to profits by an estimated £200,000 during the year.

INTERNATIONAL



and legal settlements in France rose to a seasonally adjusted 1,476 in March from 1,342 in February but was below January's 1,708, the National Statistics Institute reported.

HONGKONG

The Financial Secretary, Mr. John Brentbridge, has lowered his estimate of the 1981 government budget surplus to HK\$6.900m (£560m) from HK\$7.700m. The reason, he said, was because of HK\$800m shortfall in expected revenue.

For the year ended March 31, he said, total revenue was estimated now to have been HK\$34,000m, with spending at HK\$27,100m.

A four-man delegation

from the European Commission will arrive over the weekend for talks on the renewal of the bilateral textile agreement. These discussions are preliminary to the main negotiations in Brussels in June on renewal of the agreement between the EEC and Hongkong.

UNITED STATES

The sailing aluminium industry may push for labour cost concessions from the United Steelworkers Union when for the two sides meet for discussions on April 22. Industry analysts said yesterday.

• Early April sales of American cars fell by 16.2 per cent from a depressed year earlier. The five United States companies sold 133,502 cars in the first 10 days of the month, the fewest sold in the period for 24 years.

FRANCE

The number of unemployed in March stood at 1.97m, an increase of 0.7 per cent from February, according to Labour Ministry figures. The adjusted total for March is 1.84 per cent above that recorded a year ago, and represents roughly 8.5 of the active workforce.

• The European Commission is studying a request from France for a temporary ban on imports of certain Turkish textiles, a spokesman said. France's imports of Turkish under-shirts rose by 87 per cent in 1981 and imports of Turkish shirts by 255 per cent.

• The number of corporate bankruptcies, liquidations

and insolvencies

in February were a provisional 20.5%.

Spain paid \$4,740m (£388m) for imported crude oil in the first two months of this year, 29 per cent less than a year earlier. A total of 7.52m tons were unloaded, compared with 8.8m tons in the first two months of 1981.

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AULT & WIBORG GROUP

Salient points from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. C. F. Strang.

- Group sales in 1981 totalled £55 million (1980 £53 million).
- Trading profit — before redundancy and closure costs — was £2 million (£2.7 million).
- Pre-tax profit was £120,000 (£1.2 million).
- Following a loss of £565,000 in the six months to 30 June 1981, the improvement in the second half reflects benefits arising from the cost reduction programme and some recovery in trading towards the end of the year.

PAINTS, CHEMICALS, INKS, ENGINEERING

Blagden Industries PLC

Formerly Blagden & Noakes (Holdings) PLC	Year ended December 27th	1981	1980
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Turnover	58,620	60,224	
Profit before taxation	2,006	2,551	
Profit after taxation	1,220	2,732	
Dividends per share	8.0p	8.0p	
Earnings per share	8.5p	17.7p	
Net assets per share	132p	125p	

Prospects:
Having regard to the range of products which we sell to the manufacturing and consumer industries, it is not surprising that we have continued to suffer from the effects of the recession. Whilst 1982 got off to a disappointing start and was much affected by the inclement weather, there are now signs of a slight upturn in business. If this continues we would hope to achieve our more optimistic expectations for the current year.

A. F. Sparrow, Chairman.

The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Society's Offices, Surrey Street, Norwich, on Tuesday, 11th May, 1982 at 11.30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:

- To receive and consider the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and the Accounts for 1981.
- To elect Directors in the place of those retiring.
- To appoint Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

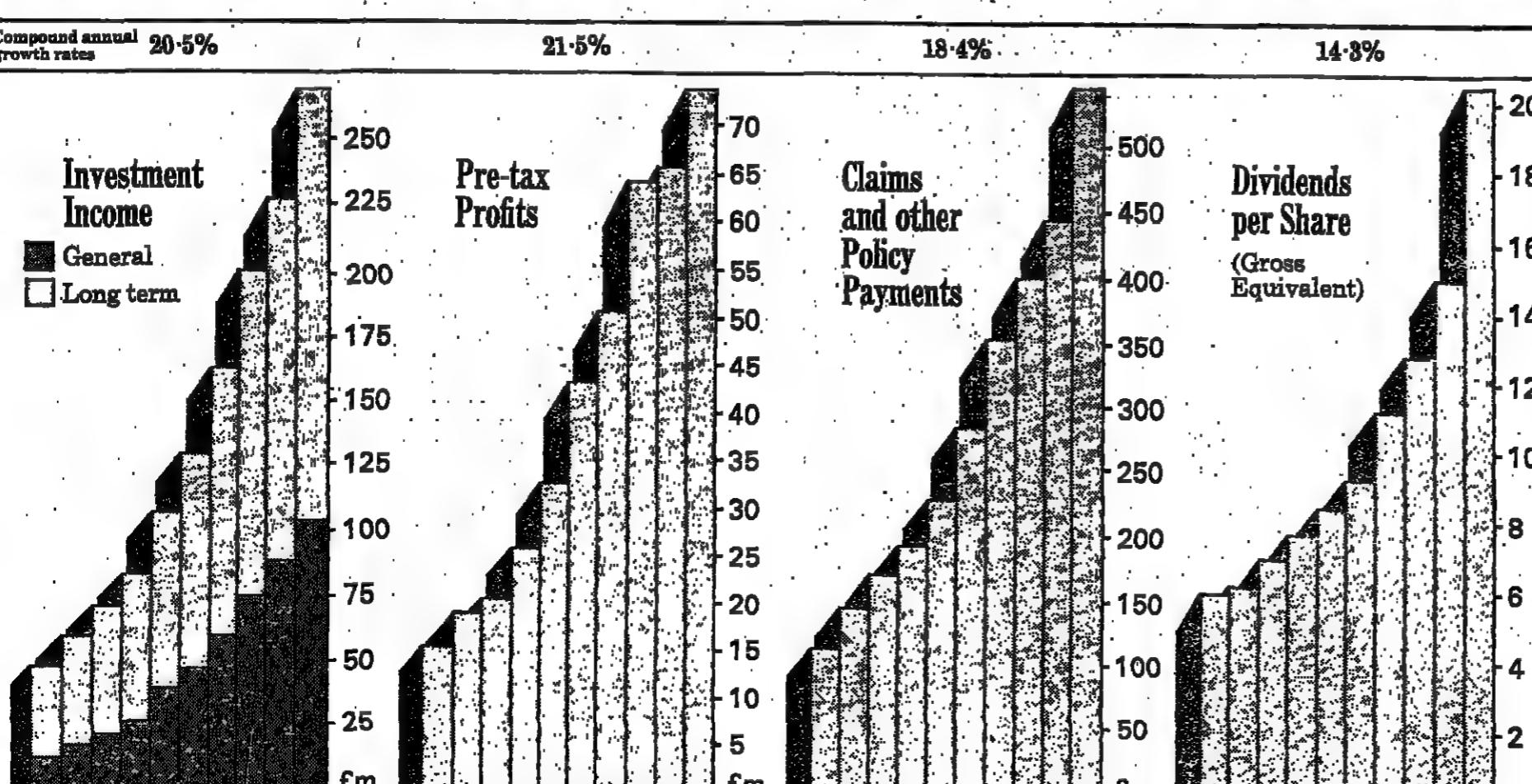
Dated this 14th day of April 1982.

By order of the Board
H. H. SCURFIELD, Secretary
Surrey Street, Norwich.

NORWICH UNION INSURANCE

Eagle Star 1972-1981.

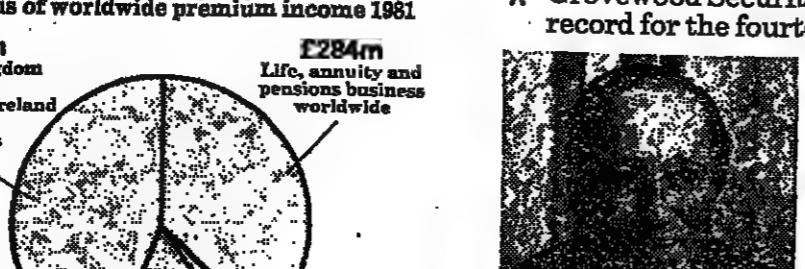
10 years' non-stop growth for the benefit of both policyholders and shareholders



Eagle Star has a record of uninterrupted growth unmatched by any other major British insurance company. Over the past ten years the annual compound growth rate for pre-tax profits has been 21.5%.

For the year ended 31st December, 1981:

- * Surplus before tax and minority interests rose to a record £73.8m (1980: £65.9m).
- * Dividend increased by 43%, from 10.5p to 15p per share.
- * General business investment income totalled £104.2m compared with £88.1m in 1980.
- * General business premium income rose from £442.5m to £477.3m.
- * Free reserves of the group amounted to 87% of general insurance premium income.
- * Life business worldwide produced new annual premiums of £39.7m against £38.8m in the previous year. Single premiums and consideration for annuities rose from £72.1m to £120.0m. Bonuses to policyholders were again a record.



Eagle Star
for your protection.

For the Annual Report, please contact: The Secretary, Eagle Star Holdings PLC, 1, Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BE. Telephone 01-588 1212.

مكتبة الامان

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

NOTICE OF ISSUE

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

EAST ANGLIAN WATER COMPANY

(Originally incorporated in England by the Lowestoft Water, Gas and Market Act 1853, the name of the Company being changed on 1st January, 1962 by the East Anglian Water Order 1961.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £2,000,000

9 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1987

(which will mature for redemption at par on 29th May, 1987)

Minimum Price of Issue — £99 per £100 of Stock yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £12.88 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on the Stock will be at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. Under the imputation-tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of Advance Corporation Tax (3/7ths of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 3/7ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for East Anglian Water Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd April, 1982. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Tuesday, 25th May, 1982.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:—

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.

Barclays Bank PLC,

61, London Road North, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 1LT. and
84, York Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NR30 2LZ.

F J C LILLEY

Looking for worldwide contracts

F J C Lilley, the Glasgow-based civil engineering group which helped to build Hong Kong's mass transit system, London's Green Park station and was involved in the construction of the Victoria underground line is aiming to compete for much bigger contracts worldwide.

Expansion at home and abroad — the group has spent around £8.5m in the past two years — has depleted its cash reserves which at the end of last January stood at around £5m.

To finance new major

projects and provide sufficient lines of capital for making more acquisitions, Lilley announced yesterday that it wants to raise £6.15m from shareholders with a one-for-five rights issue of £120p. In the Stock Market, the shares dropped 6p to 160p.

The cash raising accompanied the group's annual figures which for the year to the end of last January, showed pre-tax profits up from £6m to £7.8m on a turnover ahead £27m to £127m. As indicated at the half-way stage, the total gross dividend is lifted 10 per cent to 7.85p with a gross 5.02p final.

The group says that it expects trading to expand in the current year with a satisfactory order book. It has seen an increasing share of business from overseas markets which Lilley says

has to some extent offset the impact of the economic climate in the United Kingdom.

Mr James Aitken, chairman, said the group had not earmarked the new cash for any particular expansion although it intends to pursue a number of new opportunities.

HEWDEN-STUART

Plunge into red

Hewden-Stuart Plant, the Glasgow-based construction equipment hirer, saw pre-tax profits of £2.9m in 1980 turn into a loss of £54.000 for the year to January 1982.

Turnover was also sharply down at £81m against £96m last year. The company said this decrease was "accelerated by the conscious decision not to pursue volume in the face of uneconomic pricing".

On the stock market, the shares bucked the downward trend by firming up to close at 31p. This was largely due to a decision to maintain last year's dividend at 1.82p gross for the year, Mr Alastair Deakin, the company's finance director, said.

Interest charges fell from 42.2m to 22.9m. Cash flow per share of 9.49p against 14.57p was described as "remaining extremely strong".

The directors have reached the conclusion that the recession has now bottomed out, that the workload of our customers is stabilising, and that inroads have been made into the substantial surplus equipment held by the hire industry which was responsible for the collapse of the rate structure", the company said.

Mr Deakin said that customers' use of equipment had picked up in the first two months of the financial year and that prices were hardening slightly.

The decision to pay this year's dividend out of reserves had been reached after regard to the conservative dividend policy of past years, he said. An additional factor was the positive cash flow and the company's view of the likely trading outlook over the next 18 months.

T. C. HARRISON

Overheads cut

Sheffield-based vehicle and heavy plant leasing group T. C. Harrison produced a 16 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £2.883m in the 12 months to December 31, 1981 on turnover which was

fractionally down to £72.515m against £73.83m last year.

Action by the group to cut back on overheads has been the main contributory factor to the improved profits in the midst of a recession reports Mr Edward Harrison, chairman. A boost to profits was the drastic reduction in interest charges slashed from just under £1m last time to only £163,000.

In spite of adverse trading conditions, Mr Harrison comments that all divisions of the group made profits during the year including commercial vehicles which witnessed a 20 per cent shrinking in the market.

Even in the heavy construction vehicle division, the group produced some commendable results. Profits from the earthmoving section more than doubled from £169,000 to £342,000 over the year against the background of falling construction activity.

As a result of improved profitability, Harrison's directors are recommending a final dividend of 2.18p a share, a 7.1 per cent rise on last year's pay out. Total dividend for the year is 3.18p a share compared with 2.86p in 1980, representing an overall increase of 5.2 per cent.

Earnings per share have advanced from the previous year's 12.66p to 13.03p.

On the current year, Mr Harrison comments that he is unable to predict the outcome but says that results will prove to be satisfactory. Profits in the first two months of the year are lower than the corresponding period in 1981, because divisions were hard hit by the inclement weather.

BIDS AND DEALS

Cassius Property Group has received detailed planning consent for a £3m shopping development in the centre of South Shields.

Directors of Hemerdon Mining and Smelting think it probable that shareholders will receive the net proceeds of the sale of its proposed tungsten mine outside Plymouth, Mr Sue Schwartzweller, chairman said yesterday.

The option agreement for Bilton (UK) to buy Hemerdon's 50 per cent of the Hemerdon Bell mine for about £5.5m was formally completed yesterday.

Atlantic Resources, has reported a significant test result from the Flimby No 1 Well on the Pine Ridge Prospect drilled by the

APPOINTMENTS

Sir Henry Chilver has been appointed a director of TR Technology Investment Trust. Mr M. R. Block and Mr A. E. Buxton have been appointed directors of TR Financial Investment Trust. Mr C. J. Kendrick and Mr N. M. Sherriff have been appointed directors of TR North America Investment Trust. Mr K. St. Johnston has been appointed to the board of TR Pacific Basin Investment Trust from 1 May. Mr R. J. Aspinwall and Mr D. L. Dume have been appointed directors of TR Natural Resources Investment Trust. The Marquess of Tavistock has been appointed chairman and Mr G. C. Musson, Sir Jack Hughes and Mr P. C. Hyde Thomson have been appointed directors of TR Property Investment Trust, while Sir Anthony Touché and Mr A. McDonald have resigned from the board. Mr A. L. McDonald has been appointed a director of TR Industrial and General Trust and TR Trustees Corporation.

Mr Michael J. Brown has been appointed management services director of the London Electricity Board.

Mr Michael Cuddigan, Mr Matthew Windridge, Mr John Fuller, Mr Michael Mahoney and Mr Robert Pack have joined the partnership of Quilter Goodison. Mr Michael Chase has retired from the partnership after more than 40 years with Quilter Goodison and its predecessor firms. Mr Chase remains an associate member of the firm.

Mr John B. Fraser, president of Morgan Grenfell Co. has joined the board of Morgan Grenfell Co. He will continue to be resident in New York.

Sir James Cleminson, chairman of Reckitt and Colman, and Mr Eugene L. Brady Jr, who is a partner in the New York law firm of Rogers and Wells, will join the board of United Biscuits (Holdings) as non-executive directors at the annual meeting on May 11.

Mr I. W. Maclean has been appointed chief executive of Plessey Office Systems. He succeeds Mr J. E. Donnelly.

Mr John Wilson has been appointed deputy chief executive of KCA International. He will continue to be group finance director.

Trading in the shares of Singapore's three largest circulation newspapers has been suspended at the request of the three publishing companies. The Singapore Stock Exchange announced.

Trading of Sinar Times Press stock was stopped yesterday. Stock market suspensions involving Sinar Chew Jit Poh and Nanyang Sling Pte, the leading Chinese language dailies, were suspended on Wednesday. No reasons were announced for the suspensions.

Banker, S.A., the largest private bank in Latin America, yesterday announced its 1981 results, which show a 2.1 per cent increase in profit for the year ended December 31, over those for 1980.

Total assets were \$1.624m (about \$10.232m) while net profit for the year amounted to \$156m, compared with \$145.5m and \$130m respectively in 1980.

Nonoil UK, a British subsidiary of the West German Hoechst chemical group, will acquire 50 per cent of the share capital of TS Off Services, an Aberdeen-based company distributing chemicals used in oil recovery. The acquisition will be effective from May 1.

Denny's Inc. expects to report a profit of about 30c per share and an earnings per share increase of about 20 per cent for the third quarter ended March 26.

Sales at Denny's, a coffee shop and doughnut house chain, are expected to show an increase of about 9 per cent for the quarter.

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RUGBY UNION

Fears for top-heavy league

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland's three strongest clubs, Hawick, Gala and Heriot's, are facing the prospect of having to meet each other in the opening weeks of the next league season. Unless there are changes to the proposed fixture list, Gala will play Heriot's in Edinburgh on October 2 and Hawick away the following week. On October 16 Heriot's are due to meet Hawick at home.

The enlarged divisions of 14 clubs instead of 12 were intended partly to ensure that a club which suffered early season defeats would not necessarily be out of championship contention or facing relegation. Yet if, say, Heriot's beat both their Border rivals they would be through to the title midway through October.

Whoever comes out on top of what will amount almost to an exclusive little three team league will be championship favourites, especially with no return fixtures. All they would have to do would be to beat the lesser oppositions that stand ahead.

Gala's secretary Alistair Parfitt said: "We are not at all happy about the arrangements and we have spoken to the Scottish Rugby Union. I am certain a better system could have been worked out."

A spokesman for the SRU said at Murrayfield: "Regardless of what arrangements are made, some clubs will be dissatisfied. It is not possible to everyone. We have been approached by one or two clubs with dates and arrangements which their representations will be considered if changes will be made."

Irish pair for Barbarians

By David Hands

Two members of Ireland's triple-crown-winning team, Ollie Campbell and Hugo MacNeill, will play for the Barbarians in their game with Leicester at Welford Road on April 20. The match, which will be the last of the year, is due to be played on Christmas Day. It was postponed because of the bad weather but does, at least, provide Leicester with a grand climax to their season which, in the last four years, has culminated in the John Player Cup final.

Campbell is supported by the Scarf Roy Laidlow-borth are strong contenders for next year's British Lions tour to New Zealand — and has the Wales wing, Robert Ackerman, outside him. The pack includes the uncapped players, the Englishmen, Rendall Cannon and Simpson, the Swans hooker, Morgan, and an Ireland, Cart.

TEAM: H P MacNeill (Dublin club); A Scott (Leicester); P A Anderson (Leicester); D J Johnson (Leicester); G R Jones (Cardiff); D Campbell (Old Believers); R J Lockwood (Worcester); P Randal (Wales); J Hardman (Worcester); 1 G Jones (Worcester); P D Pugh (Cardiff); 2 G Jones (Worcester); W Cuthbert (Hartpury); N J Carr (Bath); D White (Glasgow).

CYCLING

World event still on course

By John Wilcockson

Press conferences were held in London and Leicester yesterday to inform the world that all was well with the British Cycling Federation's (BCF) organization of the 1982 world championships, despite the dismissal last month of the championship's director-general, John Burns, and the consequent High Court action brought by Mr Burns against the BCF.

Mr Burns is claiming that if his contract had not been broken 20 weeks before the world championships were due to start his company would have received more than £250,000 in compensation.

Yesterday, the new commercial director, Alan Rushton of the Sports Plus promotion firm, said that the restructured calendar programme was going according to schedule.

He announced three new sponsors, TI, Raleigh, TI Reynolds and Le Coq Sportif, while confirming those previously outlined, Selsink and Campagnolo.

With four months to go before the championship opens at Leicester on August 23, Mr Rushton said that 35 countries have entered teams.

RESULTS: 1, M Bocca (Italy-Naples) 84: 42min; 2, J Wimers (Norway-Carpsfjord) at 14: 3, P Hagedorn (Belgium-Capellen) at 14: 4, Kali Koty (Orebro-Sweden) at 16.

SKIING

Gunn justifies selection

Boys selected for Scotland's national junior skiing team yesterday confirmed their claim to these places by taking the first three positions in the Scottish junior championship, sponsored by Phillips, held on Cairngorm. Both in the slalom event on Wednesday, and in the giant slalom run yesterday on firm snow and in a high wind, Graham Gunn, of Glasgow, took first place. Nicholas Yates of Glasgow, was second and Kerr Blyth, of Edinburgh, third.

World Race results

The overall results of the Round the World Race sponsored by Whitbread's have now been announced. Barry Pickthall writes: 1, Peter Shepherd (120 days 1hr 42min); 2, G. J. D. Smith (125 days 1hr 49min); 2, Charles Heidkamp (131 days 21hr 34min); 3, Simon Tuck (125 days 1hr 51min); 4, Graham Gunn (130 days 2hr 5min); 5, Michael H. Allen (131 days 2hr 34min); 6, Peter Pickthall (131 days 2hr 34min); 7, Steve Lovell (131 days 2hr 34min); 8, Barry Viking (143 days 20hr); 37th, Alan D. D. Smith (143 days 4hr 56min); 42nd, Michael H. Allen (143 days 5hr 13min); 10, European (143 days 13hr 15min); 134, David G. Pickthall (143 days 13hr 20min); 176, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 177, Steve Lovell (143 days 13hr 20min); 178, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 179, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 180, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 181, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 182, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 183, G. J. D. Smith (143 days 13hr 20min); 184, G. J. D. 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Behold, God smiteth by His power, who teacheth like Him

Job 34: 12, 13

BIRTHS

CORBETT — On April 14th, at Liverpool, 10, J. and June Wood, and Henry — a daughter.

DUNNELL — On Easter Sunday, 15th, at Chelmsford, Essex, Charlotte, Hippolyte, a daughter, and Mark Dunnell.

DUNNELL — On April 13th, at University College Hospital, London, 10, Robert and Barbara Dunnell, a son, Nicholas Dunnell.

GODFREY — On April 13th, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, Kent, to Jane Anne, Goddard, and James — a son, Richard David Godfrey.

LENNARD — On April 10th, at Marlowe Hospital, Marlowe, Kent, to John and Dorothy, and Brian.

MCDERMOTT — On Friday, 9th April, at home, 10, John and June McDermott, London.

ROBERTSON — On April 12th, at 10, Abingdon Church, Northampton, to James — a son, Richard David Robertson.

SEAMAN — On April 12th, at London, 10, Clive — a son, Robert, and Marlene — a daughter.

STAMP — On April 10th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London, 10, John Williams, son, John — a son, born terminally ill.

SINGLETON — On April 12th, to 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

STREATHFIELD — On 13th April, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London, 10, Douglas — a sister, Margaret.

SEAMAN — On April 12th, at London, 10, John Williams, son, John — a son, born terminally ill.

O'HARE — On April 13th, at London, 10, Sheila — a daughter.

PATEH — On 13th April, 10, John and Richard — a son, born terminally ill.

ROBERTSON — On April 12th, at 10, Abingdon Church, Northampton, to James — a son, Richard David Robertson.

SEAMAN — On April 12th, at London, 10, Clive — a son, Robert, and Marlene — a daughter, Rosemary Anne.

DEATHS

BARTH — DOROTHY HECHT — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

BROTHMAN — On April 10th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

COOPER — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

DEAN — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

FRITH — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

GRANT — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

HORN — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

JOHNSON — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

LEWIS — On April 12th, at 10, St. John's Hospital, London.

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Teachers' unions split as NUT bans cane

By Diana Gleddes, Education Correspondent

The anti-caning bandwagon received another firm push yesterday when the National Union of Teachers (NUT) became the first teachers' union to take a firm stand against the use of corporal punishment in schools.

At the union's annual conference in Scarborough, delegates representing more than half the teachers in England and Wales, voted by a large majority against the advice of their executive to campaign for the abolition of corporal punishment in schools within the next two years.

At the same time, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT) voting at its annual conference in Blackpool for a motion reaffirming its view that corporal punishment should continue to be used "at the discretion of teachers".

Two months ago, the European Court of Human Rights put a question mark over the legality of the continued use of corporal punishment in Britain when it ruled that parents had the right to choose in the light of their philosophical convictions whether their child should be beaten at school.

Conference reports, page 3

A few weeks later, the Richard Foster, the deputy general secretary, said: "In certain circumstances corporal punishment may amount to treatment contrary to Article 3 of the Convention on Human Rights."

The circular related not to the European Court decision but to an earlier out-of-court settlement under which the British Government agreed to make an ex-gratia payment of £1,200 and £1,000 legal costs to an English mother who had complained to the European Commission of Human Rights that her daughter had been so severely beaten at school that the act constituted degrading treatment or punishment and as such contravened Article 3.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two-thirds of heads of state schools, said it would continue to support members who wished to use corporal punishment in their schools or intend to do so. A further 18 are considering abolition, and the Government has recommended that it should be phased out in Scottish schools within the next two years.

Conference reports, page 3

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Conference reports, page 3



Beirut flare-up: A wounded man is carried away after a mortar shell hit a residential area of Beirut in the renewed faction fighting which broke out yesterday.

Horowitz to play in London

Vladimir Horowitz, often described as "the greatest pianist alive or dead", is to give his first European concert for 30 years in London next month (Robin Young writes). Now aged 77, Horowitz attended a press conference in New York to announce the dates. His first concert, at the Festival Hall on May 22, which will be attended by the Prince of Wales, will be in aid of the Royal Opera House Development Appeal.

Mr Peter Gelb, Horowitz's manager, said yesterday that the pianist had overcome his legendary dislike of extended travel only because he was intrigued by Concorde.

Horowitz has not decided his programmes for the concerts, but he said the first is likely to include Schumann's *Kinderszenen* in honour of the Princess of Wales's forthcoming baby. The performance will be televised by the BBC. The second recital will be at the Festival Hall on May 29.

Continued from page 1

"There is a certain amount of freedom to come and go but as you can imagine with a military occupation there are a number of areas which people can't go into. There is what you might call passive resistance. They (the islanders) are very cross indeed."

The Falklanders would welcome the British fleet's arrival. Perhaps a small number would be willing to live under an Argentine flag, but most would not. He had seen one Argentine soldier killed during the invasion and three others wounded. He believed there were between 4,000 and 5,000 troops on the island and that beaches had been mined. The islanders were still very well informed even though the Argentines had tried to confiscate radios.

Mr Baker said he had suspected the invasion was to be way 12 hours before the troops landed. "But there were a number of us who still thought that there would not be an invasion, even though we knew that forces were

massing. I still think it was a reasonable thing to come and go as you can imagine with a military occupation there are a number of areas which people can't go into. There is what you might call passive resistance. They (the islanders) are very cross indeed."

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Islanders arrive in Britain

Continued from page 1

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Falklands prepare for British fleet arrival

Continued from page 1

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The 13 scientists who work for the British Antarctic Survey are split into four teams each based in remote parts of the island. Dr Ray Ade, deputy director of the survey, said yesterday that he had heard from the group, "They were safe and well and only indirectly aware of the island's invasion."

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Mr Baker told reporters: "The general attitude of the invading forces has been very correct. Inevitably with a large force of young indisciplined chaps around there are some lapses from the code of conduct which is being imposed by the senior officers."

There have been one or two instances of mostly empty houses being broken into. I thought first of all this was young chaps looking for food, but latterly I have begun to think that it's just people who are curious and looking for souvenirs. They

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Paving damage peril to walkers

By David Walker

Each year a sizable portion of the British public falls over in the street and the cause, according to a 100-page government report, lies under their feet: pavements nationally are in poor repair.

Each year the local authorities responsible for pavements spend £50m on relaying flagstones and restumping with bitumen. Repairing pavements costs as much as 10 per cent of the total cost of maintaining roads in the United Kingdom.

At any given time many of the 150,000 miles of footways in England are cracked or damaged, which explains why so many people fall over. How many accidents there are annually has not been calculated but a huge number, possibly 18,000, result in people claiming compensation from councils and their insurance companies. The claims average £100 to £200, but in total £2m may be paid out to injured pedestrians each year.

The Standing Committee on Highway Maintenance, made up of council and Department of Transport officials, has published the *Report on Pavement Maintenance*, which is the most extensive survey of the pavements to have been made.

Pavements of concrete flagstones make up about a third of the total. They are used mostly in towns and cities, areas of heavy use. Most pavements are surfaced with bitumen.

Flagstones, the report said, are easier to keep clean, better looking and when they are in good condition provide easier walking. But flagstones get damaged, often by cars and lorries riding up on the pavement.

The report recommended that councils advertise in lorry drivers' magazines to try to stop the damage. Otherwise bollards or raised kerbs may have to be installed for pedestrians' protection.

Paris suicide

M. Louis de Guringand, the former French Foreign Minister, was found dead at his Paris home. Police said they were treating the case as suicide.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh leaves Heathrow Airport to visit Ottawa to attend ceremony marking the passing of the Canadian constitution, 9.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Etchings by Jean Frémiat, Charrington Print Room, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 2 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5; closed Mon; (until June 27).

Grade II - Atticson; City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; 10.30 to 5.30; (until May 16).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,807

Paintings by George C Morris and Desmond Turner, Cleft Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Omagh, N Ireland; Mon to Sat 1 to 4, closed Wed (until April 30).

Drawings and watercolours by John Rodin, Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester University, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 5; Sun 10 to 5; closed Mon; (until April 30).

Sculpture by Michael Rysbrack, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 2 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 1).

Grade II - Atticson; City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; 10.30 to 5.30; (until May 16).

Paintings by Alan Smallwood, Eton Art Gallery, 52 High Street, Eton, Berks; Mon to Sun 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5; closed Tues; (until April 23).

Purchasing the Past: historic documents and estate maps, Beeston Gallery, Maidstone Museum; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; Sun 10 to 5; (until May 25).

Archaeology: Action Men, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until mid-October).